The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

THE CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATIONS TO-DAY.

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Tremendous Crowds in the National Capital.

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OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 3.

THE STRUGGLE OVER THE CABINET.

Saturday night was an eventful one in Mr. LINCOLN'S political experience. At his rooms were gathered the conflicting powers, each determined to carry the decision in favor of such policy as to his own view seemed the only salvation for the country. The Pennsylvania delegation pleaded long and earnestly that Mr. CAMERON might be given the Treasury Department; the Northwest, divided in sentiment, urged on the one hand the taking, and on the other, the rejection of Mr. CHASE; Gov. HICKS and the Marylanders, argued strenuously for HENRY WINTER DAVIS; old Mr. BLAIR and others advocated the claims of his son, MONTGOMERY; while the immediate friends of Mr. LINCOLN, viz: Judge DAVIS and Col. LAMON, vehemently insisted that Mr. LINCOLN should be left alone, and his appointments should no longer be interfered with. Mr. LINCOLN was very much agitated. He listened with sorrow to the uproar around him, and at last, demanding attention, said,

"Gentlemen, it is evident that some one must take the responsibility of these appointments, and I will do it. My Cabinet is completed. The positions are not definitely assigned, and will not be until I announce them privately to the gentlemen whom I have selected as my Constitutional advisers."

Whereupon there was a drawing of breaths, and in a very short space of time a general handshaking and congratulations innumerable.

THE FINAL REVISAL OF THE INAUGURAL.

After those gentlemen were dismissed, Mr. LINCOLN sent for Senator SEWARD, and at 11½ o'clock that gentleman reached the hotel. Mr. LINCOLN read to him the Inaugural for the first time, and then asked his advice. Senator SEWARD took it up section after section and concurred heartily in a great part of it. He suggested a few modifications, an occasional emendation and a few additional paragraphs, all of which were adopted by Mr. LINCOLN, and the Inaugural was declared complete and perfect by Senator SEWARD, who then retired.

THE EFFECTS OF MR. LINCOLN'S DECISION.

Mr. LINCOLN seemed relieved after he had thus put a stop to the Cabinet row, and slept better that night than he has done for weeks.

The Maryland delegation went home in disgust, and professing that with Mr. LINCOLN'S determination to keep Messrs. CHASE and BLAIR in, there was no hope for the retention of their State in the Union. To them Mr. LINCOLN was singularly impressive, and said, with emphasis, "Gentlemen, the affair is decided. The Cabinet is formed." Despite this announcement, the Pennsylvania men were around bright and early to-day. They were largely reinforced from Harrisburgh, and every effort possible has been made to induce Mr. LINCOLN to recede from his stand-point, but without success.

While the *personnel* of the Cabinet is undoubtedly fixed, unless Mr. CHASE should decline, the respective positions of the several members is not definitely settled. The generally accepted Cabinet is as follows:

Secretary of State.....WM. H. SEWARD, of N. York.
Secretary of Treasury..SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.
Secretary of War.....SIMON CAMERON, of Penn.
Secretary of Navy.....MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Md.
Secretary of Interior....CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana.
Postmaster-General.....GIDEON WELLES, of Conn.
Attorney-General.....EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

There is some talk, however, of transfering Mr. CAMERON to the Department of the Interior, Mr. BLAIR to the War Department, and Mr. SMITH to the Navy Department, or Mr. BATES may take the Department of the Interior, and Mr. SMITH may be Attorney-General.

LATER.—Mr. CHASE positively will go into the Cabinet. If there was any disposition to substitute Mr. SHERMAN for him, it has been abandoned.

THE SENATE AND THE CABINET.

Trouble is anticipated in the Executive session of the Senate. Senator WADE, it is said, will press the confirmation of Mr. CHASE to the very end, the chances of having his seat filled by some backboneless individual being too great to risk. Mr. CAMERON, in the meantime, has accepted the War Department, and will retain it, unless there should be such opposition to Mr. CHASE'S confirmation as would induce the latter to resign. It is constantly repeated to-day that Mr. CHASE don't desire the position, but is forced into it by Mr. GREELEY and the radicals. If he takes it he may disappoint those who press him in the idea that he is an inconsiderate ultraist. The rumor prevails again to-night that Mr. CHASE will decline, and that Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, will be substituted for Secretary of the Treasury. This would please the Northwest, and satisfy both wings of the Party, if Mr. CHASE had not already become the rallying centre of so hard-fought a battle that his withdrawal would almost seem like a defeat. Another rumor is, that if Mr. CHASE declines some more Southern man will be substituted for Mr. BLAIR. The latter, however, is very doubtful.

MR. COLFAX AND THE CABINET.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX takes his defeat for a Cabinet appointment very philosophically, and is in the best possible temper. He says he has the best constituency in the country, and shall be very happy to serve them in Congress two years longer. By that time, let us hope that Indiana will have the good sense to send him to the Senate to succeed Senator BRIGHT.

THE TONE OF THE INAUGURAL.

The Inaugural will be found to treat the political crisis in a very positive, matter-of-fact manner. While the President will endeavor to conciliate the Slave States by the most positive assurances of the honesty and firmness of purpose of his Administration, he will in no manner evade the issue nor blink his policy.

He will insist strongly on the preservation of the Government in all its integrity. So decided is he in this connection that some of his friends have attempted to persuade him to tone it down. He replied that he had canvassed the subject thoroughly, and had matured his policy in accordance with his best judgment. The bold frankness of the document, which, by the way, is briefer than would be expected, will challenge the respect and confidence of the South, as well as the admiration of the North.

Mr. LINCOLN stated this evening that the inaugural could not be printed, as some points might require modifying or extending, according to the action of the Senate to-night. His son is now writing copies of what is finished, one of which will be given to the Associated Press when he commences reading it.

Mr. LINCOLN says nobody is authorized to speak for him as to the station assigned members of his Cabinet. He has not and will not give to any one *data* on that subject.

Mr. LINCOLN seems cool and calm, though greatly annoyed at the course of the hostile forces.

THE INAUGURATION TO-DAY.

Mr. LINCOLN'S purpose is to deliver the inaugural before taking the oath. It will not be given to the Press until after the commencemen of its delivery. The inauguration ceremonies will take place on a large platform erected over the steps of the east portico of the Capital. The covered point provided for the President's use while speaking, advances him well out in front where thousands of the people can see and hear him.

Strange to say heavy bets are pending on the question of his safety through to-morrow's exercises, and great anxiety is felt at Head-quarters concerning certain unpublished designs. Mr. LINCOLN does not believe there will be any trouble. He says, "I am here to take what is my right, and I shall take it. I anticipate no trouble, but should it come I am prepared to meet it."

Owing to the tremendous pressure upon him he did not attend Church to-day, and the heat was so oppressive that the ladies also remained at the Hotel.

"PLUG-UGLIES" AT THE CAPITAL.

There is some apprehension felt concerning the possible action of a large gang of "Plug-Uglies" who are here from Baltimore. All possible precautions are being taken by the police and military authorities to prevent a disturbance.

It is generally rumored to-night that a large body of men has arrived here from Baltimore and many from Virginia, part of whom are Secessionists, and a portion Union men—some seven hundred in all. It is not believed that any very formidable organization is here as a distinct body, but the authorities have kept a very close look-out, and are advised that most of the worst characters of Baltimore and some places in Virginia have left for Washington, and would all be present Monday morning. It is believed that their purpose is not to make a demonstration against Mr. LINCOLN, but, if anything, to create a disturbance, and plunder private persons, and commit depredations upon the citizens.

Gen. SCOTT and all his advisers are together to-night, and have have spent much of the day in arranging details and giving orders. The orders are of the strictest nature, and none of the subordinates are allowed to know anything concerning the programme except what is conveyed by their orders. The plan for the preservation of the peace is complete, and the greatest precaution will be taken against any attack upon the procession or demonstration against Mr. LINCOLN'S person. He will be guarded throughout by a hollow square of District Militia in three ranks, who will also surround the platform to keep back the crowd, so that it will be impossible to approach the person of the President.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT will not probably be visible, but will be at the most available point for access by his officers, About five hundred Special Police have been detailed, among them several detectives from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Nearly a hundred are on duty from Baltimore alone. Double guards have been placed on duty with the Federal troops to-night, and many extra precautions used to prevent surprise, although no one apprehends any difficulty. The General, with his Staff and other officers of the Army and Navy, made a formal call on President BUCHANAN yesterday, and took leave of him. The officers were all in full uniform, with the exception of Gen. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON THRONGED.

There is an immense crowd here to-night. Pennsylvania-avenue is thronged like Broadway at 6 P. M. There are more people in town than there ever were before on a similar occasion. Hundreds are roaming about the streets, carpet-bags in hand, seeking some place to "put up." It is a noticeable fact that scarce a Southern face is to be seen, and the hotel books show scarcely any names of parties residing south of Mason & Dixon's line.

Everything is quiet here, however; that is to say, there is no angry excitement, nor any threatening indications.

There are large bodies of Wide-Awakes here, who have secured common quarters, and are thoroughly organized, although they make no open or offensive demonstration of their presence.

The Senate galleries and lobbies are densely packed, and will afford a lounging place for thousands who have failed to obtain sleeping quarters.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

It is said here, on the authority of letters from Montgomery, Ala., that a gentleman left that place several days ago for Washington, who is supposed to have traveled here *incog.*, and to be now in this city, as a Commissioner from the Southern Confederacy. This gentleman is instructed, immediately after the inauguration, to present his credentials as Ambassador of the Southern Confederacy, and ask its recognition by the United States. President LINCOLN is expected to reply that he has no power in the premises, and cannot give the desired answer. To this the Ambassador is directed to rejoin that he is instructed to insist upon a decisive answer without delay, and failing to get it, to immediately retire.

It was understood at Montgomery that if the recognition of the Southern Confederacy is refused, immediately on the fact being ascertained Forts Sumter and Pickens will be attacked, and an armed issue will be immediately precipitated on the new Administration. I am unable to obtain the name of this Ambassador, but the circumstances under which the facts come to me lead me to think there is much foundation for the foregoing statement of the programme as fully determined upon by the Montgomery Government a few days ago.

I cannot learn that the Ambassador has any discretion in the premises, but, possibly, his action is to depend on the character of Mr. LINCOLN'S inaugural. My impression, however, is, that the leaders of the secession movement propose to precipitate war as the only means of giving a new impulse to their movement.

THE PROSPECT IN VIRGINIA.

Letters received here to-day from Richmond assert that no secession ordinance can pass the Virginia Convention under any circumstances. The Union men, if they can do no better, will substitute for the secession ordinance a provision for calling a Convention of the Border Slave States, thus gaining two or three months more of time for reflection.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, on Saturday, presented a scene of deep interest. There has been little like it in the history of the country. While it disgraced the Senate and insulted the Senators outrageously, it gave evidence of a feeling deep and strong for the Union. The speech of Senator LANE was the inciting cause of the exciting scenes, and is denounced in bitter terms on all sides. The reply of ANDY JOHNSON in his castigation of LANE eclipsed all his former efforts. His name is in every mouth to-day, and he is freely applauded as the greatest man of the age. The peroration of his speech was most eloquent, and as he closed the galleries, where the people all along had maintained a breathless silence, burst forth with uproarious and long-continued applause, and three rousing cheers were given for the Union, followed by "three for ANDY JOHNSON!" The Senators were, of course, indignant, and the galleries were at once cleared. The proceedings will mark one of the most important pages of our history.

Senator CRITTENDEN is very much disappointed and grieved at the failure to obtain a vote upon his Compromise. He has little hope, he says, for the future of the country.

Senator DOUGLAS has labored hard to secure a recognition of his Squatter Sovereignty doctrine, and in his speech, last evening, made a closing effort, but it proved a failure; aside from that he made quite an able speech. Senator BAKER'S speech, as coming from an extreme Western man, is well spoken of by his friends.

THE SARDINIAN MISSION.

You may look out for a systematic crusade against BUCHANAN in the columns of the *Herald*, precisely like that which was opened on Gen. PIERCE immediately after his retirement and for precisely the same reason,—refusal to appoint BENNETT to a foreign mission. WIKOFF, the *Herald's* pilot fish, has been trying to negotiate this matter here. The post demanded is the Mission to Sardinia,—and there was no hesitation in declaring that it was to be the price of forbearance. The Chevalier enlisted the services of two of your City members, and sought to secure the coöperation of members of the Cabinet. His success in this, however, was not encouraging, and I believe he left the City so thoroughly convinced that the thing cannot be done, that he did not open the matter to Mr. BUCHANAN.

This Sardinian Mission, by the way, is in demand. I hear of three candidates for it,—JAMES O. PUTNAM of your State, GEORGE P. MARSH of Vermont, and BURLINGAME of Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Great excitement was caused in military circles by the announcement of the resignation of Col. LAY, one of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and the probable resignation of Judge-Advocate JOHN F. LEE does not tend to allay the feeling.

It is believed that the postponement of Capt. POPE'S court-martial for one week from to-morrow, has much to do with these resignations.

The New-York delegation and a heavy lobby have presented the name of JAMES HUMPHREY, of King's County, for the position of Resident Minister at Brussels, and there is little opposition to the appointment.

Mr. CHARLES W. RAYMOND, of the Second Congressional District of New-York, has received the appointment of Cadet at West Point.

Mr. W. BEACH LAWRENCE, of New-York, recently walked up to Senator SEWARD, who was conversing with Mr. LINCOLN at his parlor door, and addressing him, said:

"Sir, we, of New-York, look to you for the salvation of the country. Yes, Mr. SEWARD, you can and ought to do it."

"Mr. LAWRENCE," replied Senator SEWARD, "allow me to introduce you to Mr. LINCOLN the President elect of the United States."

Mr. LAWRENCE bowed, smiled and sloped.

At the present hour the Senate is very full, and the scene is impressive and exciting. It seems to be the purpose of several Senators to talk the Corwin Compromise to death, and prevent any vote on it. All the Appropriation bills are through. No measures of importance have failed except the Pacific Railroad bill and bills to enable the President to enforce the laws against the Secessionists.

Mr. COLFAX deserves great credit for his successful management of the Overland Mail legislation. As the law stands now the Butterfield contrart is discontinued, and the same commence on the 1st of July next,—service six times per week, with the Pony Express twice per week, ever central route *via* Pike's Peak, Salt Lake and the Washoe region to California. The contractors receive $1,000,000 per annum, with the privilege of sending printed matter by sea at their own expense. The bill nominally gives them $1,000 damages for the cancellation of their old contract, but this they stipulated to forego, before Messrs. COLFAX and SHERMAN agreed to pass the proposition of the Senate, as above, without amendment. The present Butterfield overland service will cease immediately, and until July 1 there will be no Pacific coast service except *viâ* the Panama steamers and the Pony Express.

The rush upon the Treasury, yesterday, was greater than was ever before known, and before noon every dollar in the public vaults had been paid out. So anxious were parties to secure the several amounts claimed, before the new Administration should come into possession of the Government, that they ran from room to room through the different offices, each endeavoring to get ahead of the crowd and secure the requisite official signatures before he could reach the Treasurer's counter. In one instance the party was so determined to secure his part of the plunder that, finding an official had absented himself, an acting appointment—the last appointment that Mr. BUCHANAN made—was procured, authorizing the Chief Clerk to make the required indorsements. One draft of $700,000 was paid, and innumerable ones for sums ranging from $100 to $100,000. When every eagle had taken flight, drafts were issued on the Sub-Treasurer at New-York.

Several of these were presented at Washington banks to be exchanged for coin, but the reply invariably was, "We have just let the Treasury have every dollar we could spare," showing that Uncle Sam had not only paid out all he had of his own, but had borrowed all he could to meet the demands upon the expiring Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Secretary DIX has upon his table a vast amount of demands which cannot be met before the close of the present week. He has no money yet upon the loan.

The office-seekers have employed the whole day boning Members of Congress for letters to the President, and petitions for office. Most of the Members of Congress look exhausted and worn out in consequence. The changes in minor offices of the Senate will be made as soon as possible after to-morrow. There is a great scramble for them. Probably the Republicans will get nearly all the appointments. The Naval Register will not be distributed for some days, owing to typographical errors, which have to be corrected.

A private dispatch from Montgomery asserts that the fifteen million loan has all been taken. It is doubtful.

Senator CRITTENDEN'S farewell speech to the Senate, to-night, was eloquent, patriotic, Union-loving and not despairing. Senator TRUMBULL'S was powerful, radical and sensational. It greatly alarms the Conservatives.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2.

The Secretary of War has published an official order dismissing Gen. TWIGGS from the Army "for treachery to the flag of his country," in having surrendered, on demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge.

The President has signed the Army Appropriation bill, and a number of private bills. The Civil and Diplomatic bill is not signed.

The recently passed Post-route bill contains a section requiring ten cents prepaid letter postage to and from the Pacific Coast, without regard to distance. All drop letters are hereafter to be prepaid with postage stamps.

The officers of the Army and Navy, in separate bodies, waited on the President and the respective Secretaries of their branches of the public service, and formally took their leave of them. Brief speeches were made and mutual regrets expressed.

Forty-three Army officers have resigned since the passage of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession; several of them without reference to that subject.

Lieut.-Col. G. W. LAY, Virginia aid-de-camp to Gen. SCOTT, resigned from the United States Army to-day.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commodore ARMSTRONG has resulted in ordering a Court-martial, which will assemble in this city on the 12th of March, and be composed of such distinguished Navy officers as Commodores Stewart, Shubrick, Stringham, Nicholson, Jarvis, Gregory, Paulding, Merwin, Reed, &c. The Judge Advocate is Allen B. MAGRUDER.

More than double the amount of business has been transacted in the War Department this season than during a similar period for eight years past.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 3.

Minister DALLAS, in communicating to the President information relative to the proceedings before the Lord Chief Justice of England in the Anderson fugitive-slave case, says that the amount of legal acumen and astuteness brought to bear in support of the British interpretation of the tenth article of the Extradition treaty was astonishing, but not on account of the peculiar opinion held by Great Britain concerning the social condition of Slavery. The correspondence has been submitted to the Senate. The matter will be a subject for the consideration of the incoming Administration. A new Convention will probably be the result for a mutual understanding of the article in question.

Hon. GIDEON WELLS has arrived, and all the other gentlemen named in connection with Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet are in Washington, namely: Messrs. SEWARD, CHASE, BATES, SMITH, of Indiana, CAMERON and BLAIR. The relative cast of positions, however, with regard to some of them, is a mere matter of speculation.

A number of conservative members of the Virginia Convention have arrived here, their object being to gain information touching the positive state of affairs, and to report the same to that body. They are not encouraged to the extent that they anticipated. They return to Richmond to-morrow.

The President has approved the Tariff bill, and the bills establishing the Territorial Governments of Colorado, Dacotah and Nevada. In these nothing whatever is said about Slavery.

The President will leave Washington on Tuesday afternoon for Wheatland. His Secretary, Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, will remain here several days to attend to private business for Mr. BUCHANAN.

Senators HEMPHILL and WIGFALL, of Texas, leave Washington for Montgomery on Tuesday, to join Mr. REAGAN and other members of the Southern Convention from that State.

The inaugural address is not to be delivered into the hands of the printer until after its delivery. It will be phonographed for the Associated Press.

The Senate galleries are densely occupied to-night, and many are unable to procure admittance.

No measure which even the most ultra Secessionist can construe as coercive has passed Congress.

The Pacific Railroad bill is beyond resuscitation.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

EX-SECRETARY THOMPSON'S INFAMY—THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION—THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE—THE INAUGURATION BALL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1, 1861.

JACOB THOMPSON'S speech to the people of his neighborhood, on his return home, furnishes another chapter of infamy in the history of the expiring Administration. Every new revelation of the secret operations of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, serves only to deepen its degradation, by showing its complicity in treason, and its recklessness of official oaths. Notwithstanding THOMPSON'S known sympathy with the Secessionists, there has been a general disposition to deal justly by him, and to exonerate him from the peculations of which FLOYD was guilty. But the admissions he makes in his speech, and his indorsement of FLOYD'S honor, have gone far to strip him of all claim to the public respect. While he was yet a member of the Government, he accepted and executed a mission at the hands of the secession Legislature of Mississippi, to that of North Carolina, the object of which was to foment disunion. This was bad enough. It was, in fact, a violation of the spirit of his official oath, if not of the letter; but the boast he makes in his recent Oxford speech, that while still Secretary of the Interior, he gave warning to the rebels and traitors at Charleston, of the intended reinforcement of Major ANDERSON; that the warning was received in time to enable the rebels to defeat the landing of the troops and supplies; and that he rejoiced at the result of his treachery to the Government which he had taken a solemn oath to support, will brand JACOB THOMPSON, the world over, as a traitor, and his name must go down to posterity with that of ARNOLD and FLOYD. But not content with this revelation of his treason, this glorying in his shame, he was so lost to all sense of honor and self-respect, as to indorse FLOYD'S "honor." "Gov. FLOYD," he tells us, "considered his honor complicated, unless the garrison under Major ANDERSON was withdrawn!" The standard of morality in a State which has openly repudiated its debts must be very low, and JACOB THOMPSON no doubt feels that he has not fallen below that standard; but he can never again hold up his head among civilized men, after these disgraceful commitments.

The first news from North Carolina indicates a glorious triumph of the Union Party. The counties of New-Hanover and Brunswick, in the southeast corner of the State, bordering on the most benighted portion of South Carolina, have gone, it is said, for seeession. But Wake, which contains the seat of Government, has gone overwhelmingly for Union. It will be found, I think, that the counties west of Wake, containing two-thirds of the white population, have given invariable majorities for the Union. I shall be surprised if a majority of the eastern counties have not also elected Union men to the Convention. The vote in Wake upon the question of holding a Convention indicates that the people have, while electing Union delegates, declared against holding a Convention.

An earnest discussion took place to-day in the House of Representatives upon the proposition of the Committee of Thirty-three to modify the law for the rendition of fugitives from justice, between State and State. The clause in the Constitution which requires the States to return criminals who may escape from other States, is in the second section of the fourth article, alongside of the clause requiring the rendition of "fugitives from labor." In neither case is there express power given to Congress to legislate on the subject, but in each the Congress of 1793 assumed the right to legislate. Those who deny that the framers of the Constitution contemplated that the execution of these clauses should depend on the Federal Government insist that they are compacts between the States, and that the State authorites are required to "deliver up" the fugitive, whether from justice, or from service or labor. The Supreme Court has decided in favor of Congressional legislation, at least as it regards the Fugitive Slave act; and men not accustomed to the hair-splitting distinctions of Southern abstractionists would naturally suppose that the Federal authority would be as ample over the one case as the other. But the law of 1793, for the reclamation of fugitives from labor, conferred authority upon the Federal Judiciary to "deliver up;" while the law for the return of fugitives from justice made it the duty of the Governor of the State to put it in execution. The Southern hair-splitters now seize upon this fact as proof positive that the Congress of 1793 meant by this arrangement to declare that no power existed to return fugitives from justice, without the consent of the States.

It must be clear to every intelligent and candid mind, that the power of Congress in the two cases is the same, and that if "States rights" may be interposed to shield fugitives from justice, the same reserved rights will warrant State interposition to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. The two clauses, and the laws of Congress made "in pursuance thereof," must stand or fall together.

I understand that the programme for the ball arranges for the introduction of Mrs. LINCOLN by six young and beautiful ladies, who will present her with a fine *bouquet*. She will be escorted into the supper-room by Senator DOUGLAS. I am not informed whether Mr. LINCOLN will escort Mrs. DOUGLAS or Miss LANE. The ball tickets are said to be going off finely, and the managers are sanguine of a success. The ticket is large and plain, compared with some of its predecessors. That issued four years ago at Mr. BUCHANAN'S inauguration, had a beautifully-engraved triumphal arch, with the head of that distinguished person immediately beneath the keystone. On the columns which supported it the names of the States were printed, and at the bases on one side were the words, "The Constitution and the laws." On the other, "The Union must be preserved." It may, perhaps, be invidious to contrast this splendid promise with the performance. Only seven of the States, which have been petted and humored more than all others, have seceded, while President BUCHANAN, on his return to Wheatland, qualifies the declaration of JACKSON with the meek and plaintive refrain that "The Union, it *ought* to be preserved."

I have not seen the Texan declaration of independence—I mean the most recent manifesto of that kind; but I understand that it puts to shame the list of grievances which JEFFERSON charged to the account of GEORGE III. It would be a curious as well as instructive commentary upon this impudent document, to hang, by way of note to the several counts in the indictment, a full statement, year by year, of the expenditures of the Federal Government for the benefit of Texas. To begin with, the preamble might be illustrated, by a delicate allusion to the first cost of that delectable State to Uncle Sam, including under this head the ten or eleven millions of quit-claim to certain pretended Territorial rights, together with the expenses of the War with Mexico, amounting to a hundred millions or more, which resulted from annexation. The items of complaint might be severally off-set with the annual three or four millions expended by this Government in maintaining peace on the Texan frontier, to say nothing of the fact that the annual expenses of the Army have risen since, and in consequence of the war made for the acquisition of Texas, from three or four to ten or twelve millions. OBSERVER.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2.

The Senate met at the usual hour. A large crowd was observable in the galleries.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a large number of petitions, mostly against compromises.

Messrs. SUMNER of Massachusetts, WILKINSON of Minnesota, and CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Reps.,) presented petitions of a similar character.

A communication from the President was received transmitting papers in relation to the extradition case of the negro ANDERSON, which was ordered to be printed.

A number of reports from the Committee on Printing were adopted.

The report in favor of printing Mr. SIMPSON'S survey of the Wagon Road was laid over.

A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. SUMNER made a motion to correct the Journal, where it said: "The resolutions from the House were read a first and second time by unanimous consent.' He contended that the resolutions were not read a second time. He himself objected and others near him.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) claimed that the amendments were read twic

The discussion continued some time.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of JACOB COLLAMER, reëlected as Senator from Vermont.

The journal was corrected—Yeas, 24; Nays, 17; and the resolution from the House read a second time—Yeas, 39; Nays, 5.

The special order being the Peace Convention proposition, it was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) resumed his remarks, speaking against the proposition, and defended himself against the speech of the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON.) He referred to the withdrawal of several of the States, and declared that Virginia would also go, if nothing was done, and join the great Southern Confederacy. He also argued at some length in favor of the right of secession.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) made a report from the Conference Committee on the Civil bill, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. LANE continued, commenting severely on that portion of Mr. JOHNSON'S speech advocating coercion as a settlement for the present difficulties of the country. He (LANE) was in favor of a peaceable settlement. He claimed that the Republican Party would not let the Slave States go into the Territories with their property. The Republican Party will not let the Southern States stay in the Union, nor yet allow them to go out of it. Mr. LANE spoke for nearly three hours.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) then rose to speak.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) wished to know if it was the intention of the Senator to put off action on the great questions before the country? If he chose to do so, it was in the power of any Senator to put off action until it was too late.

Mr. JOHNSON said that he would only occupy a short time. He said he had been attacked by those who favor disunion. Personalities towards him had been indulged in, but he (Mr. JOHNSON) felt himself above personalities.

As Mr. JOHNSON proceeded, he was applauded by the galleries, when the Chairman, Mr. POLK, ordered the gentleman's gallery on the right to be cleared.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved that the rule be suspended.

Some debate took place on the motion, when

Mr. LANE said he hoped that the gentlemen in the gallery would be permitted to remain and applaud as much as they pleased. It did not make any difference to him, for he was standing up for right.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that those in the galleries were probably new-comers, and had got their ideas of the Senate from the newspapers. He thought they had better be excused.

The discussion lasted for nearly an hour, and several motions were made and withdrawn, until, at last, Mr. DOUGLAS withdrew his motion, it being considered out of order.

The Chair then suspended the order to clear the gallery, and

Mr. JOHNSON proceeded with his speech. He said he thought he might talk about treason as the fathers of the country had talked about it. The Constitution defines treason as levying war against the Government, and aiding those who did so. Show him (Mr. JOHNSON) those who make war on the Government and fire on its vessels, and he would show you a traitor. If he was President of the United States, he would have all such arrested, and, if tried and convicted, by the eternal God he would have them hung. Mr. JOHNSON then referred to the action of Tennessee in regard to secession. It seemed as if the Senator from Oregon had not heard the news. Mr. JOHNSON referred to the votes on the resolutions of last session, when the Senator from Oregon voted against the resolution that it was necessary to protect Slavery. But that was before a Presidential election; now it is after such an election. Six States have gone out of the Union, but the people have not passed an ordinance of secession. Conservative men have been overpowered and usurpation has triumphed. The Stars and Stripes are changed, and the Palmetto, the Pelican and the Rattlesnake run up in their place. Mr. JOHNSON closed with an eloquent appeal for the flag of the Union, expressing the hope that it might ever wave over the land of the free, and declaring that Tennessee would ever remain in the Union.

Applause broke out in the galleries when Mr. JOHNSON closed.

The Chair ordered the galleries to be cleared.

A few hisses followed, when the whole crowd rose and burst out with most tumultuous applause, yelling and shouting, and culminating in three roaring cheers for the Union, causing the greatest excitement.

The Chair ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any one causing a disturbance.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) asked that the doors be locked.

After a little time, all galleries were cleared, the doors locked, and the Senate proceeded in their business.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn, they adjourn to meet to-morrow, even though it was Sunday; circumstances rendered it necessary.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) suggested that they might adjourn to 7 o'clock Sunday evening.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.) said, in relation to the disturbance, he hoped the Senate would do something to prevent such crowds in the galleries.

Mr. KENNEDY said he hoped and would move that for the residue of the session, the gallery doors should be locked. He thought the disturbance of to day was the greatest insult ever offered to the Senate, and that it was like a market-house mob.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) spoke against meeting on Sunday. He said he would not come here, and hoped they would sit till they had finished the business, and then adjourn.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) was also in favor of remaining till midnight or to-morrow morning, but not to make an order to meet on Sunday, unless it was necessary.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill.

The report was agreed to, and so the bill passed.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Indian bill.

The report was agreed to, and so the bill passed.

Mr. DOUGLAS reported from the Committee of Conference on the Patent bill, with an amendment that all patents hereafter granted shall remain in force seventeen years, and all extension of such patents shall hereby be prohibited.

This report was agreed to.

The question was then taken on Mr. CRITTENDEN'S motion, that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet at 12½ o'clock on Sunday.

Several objections were made against it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said the real question was, Senators did not wish to take the responsibility of voting on the resolutions, and wished to put it off on the plea that they could not be read a second time and passed the same day.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he thought there was no necessity for it, and that it was better to keep the Sabbath holy.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Holy! They would keep the Sabbath holier than they ever did by saving the country from ruin and bloodshed.

The motion was disagreed to by Yeas 15, Nays 21.

Mr. BIGLER moved to take up the resolution to suspend the rule which prevents bills or resolutions to be read and passed the same day, so far as relates to propositions to amend the Constitution.

Mr. HALE raised the question of order that the rules could not be suspended.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked for the continuation of the subject before the Senate—which was the proposition of the Peace Convention—and that no side motions should interfere.

Discuss on continued on the point of order, when it was decided that Mr. BIGLER'S motion was in order.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out the word "suspend" and insert "repeal." Carried.

Mr. MASON said that it was now proposed to change the rule in regard to amendments to the Constitution, which require more deliberation than any other.

After further discussion, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Gwin, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Thompson, Wigfall—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Clark, Chandler, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hale King, Mason, Morrill, Ten Eyck, Trumbull Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—16.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved an Executive session. Lost.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to postpone prior-orders, so as to take up the joint resolutions from the House.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked the Senator

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

What is Thought of Secession—The German Press—Southern Credit—Views of the German Liberals—Abhorrence of Slavery—German Politics, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent,

DRESDEN, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861.

It is possible that, whirled about as you are in the excitement of the American crisis, the "foreign department" seems comparatively insignificant to you. We have crises here too; but they are slower and less boisterous. It may not be out of place in your German correspondent, though you neglect our politics, to tell you what we think of yours.

That the news from the United States has suddenly assumed, in the opinion of Germany, a new importance, is shown by the unusual fact that it is sent by telegraph from Queenstown or Liverpool on the arrival of each steamer. To be sure, the German operatives, unaccustomed to our American names, make sad work with them, but it is all the same to the reading public here whether North Carolina or Georgia has attempted to capture Fort "Pekin." On the other hand, the principal journals have correspondents in the States, who represent the condition of affairs according to their individual politics. In the sense of these correspondences, the journals make up their opinion. A German view of the matter is, therefore, not to be sought in the papers; since they are but reflections of the American Press, in all its diversity. The *Leipzeiger* mirrors the *Herald*, the *Allgemeine* is more like the *Journal of Commece*, the *Cölnische* evidently employs a correspondent who reads the TIMES. But in all strata of journalism, from the most ultra-liberal to the most stupidly conservative, there is no trace of sympathy for the secession movement, nor of faith in its ultimate success. The friends of absolutism, legitimacy and aristocracy wag their heads a little, and sound the usual "We told you so," while the thousands whose eyes were directed to the West as the source of their hopes for themselves, their children and their country, are discouraged by this apparent failure of the great experiment.

Some Southern friends of mine, who were inspired with the usual sanguine trust in their respective States, were rather cast down to find that, in view of the present dubious condition of the South, their bankers respectfully declined to cash their drafts on Charleston or Savannah! The Southern Confederacy may be almighty in its own domain, but it is not potent enough here to worm a *groschen* from an Israelite's tin box.

It is no uncommon opinion in Germany that the South will be obliged to fall back if she remains out of the Union, on a Constitutional monarchy. A distinguished patriot said to me, not very long ago, that Germany would be glad to send over a batch of 30,000 princes, out of which the great King Cotton I. could be chosen, *provided* (as is usual in prize trials of the kind) that the rejected sovereigns should "remain the property of the Committee," and not be returned to their original address!

Still deeper and more sincere than all these views of the American question, is the general involuntary admiration at the grand, strange spectacle—a nation, the freest and most prosperous on the earth, standing on the brink of dissolution, not through the effeteness of its civilization, not through the ambition of rival tyrants, but for a moral question, and because the majority of its people refuse to yield their principles, though interest demands the sacrifice of Liberty for Union. This new proof of the radical incorruptibility of the educated popular heart is an arrow in the quiver of the friend of constitutional liberty.

This is, briefly sketched, the prevailing sentiment of Germany. African Slavery is the greatest abhorrence of this country. Everybody hates it, since of all great wrongs it is the most remote. It cannot be expected that the party which, to support so monstrous an inquity, tears down a stately Government and blots out a fair history, will find defenders in Germany. This country is a warning to us, of the disastrous results of disunion. When the United States of America become like the States of Germany, and the Congress at Washington deserves comparison with the Diet of Frankfort, the cup of our degradation will be full. The German Liberals, with associations, addresses, subscriptions, resolutions, hopes and prayers have been striving long years in vain to obtain a Union, not one-half as strong and free as that which they see America throwing away. It is no wonder, then, that, considering the Pro-Slavery party to blame in the matter, they lament its folly. And yet, as I said before, while mourning that such a struggle should take place, they are forced to acknowledge its innate dignity and importance. It is no party squabble, say they. It is sad, indeed, that America should thus be divided against herself; but no man can deny, should the Union fall, that it falls nobly in defence of a great principle.

After which fine thought, I am ashamed to say, the German Liberals turn from the magnificent spectacle, and plunge anew into the politics of the Duchy of *Bernburg* or Liechtenstein, which would not populate an ordinary American county. It's as though we called our Sheriffs Secretaries of State, and discussed their foreign policy! It is tedious business to chronicle the small-beer of German politics week after week; and yet, that's what the next century will bind in quarto and call History.

Well then (though I warn you that, except as history, the news is worthless) the Diet of the Confederation has taken the enormous step of proposing to itself for consideration an extreme measure against Denmark. This is nothing less than an "Execution." Holstein will be occupied by troops of the Confederation, if Denmark does not give the Holsteiners their rights within eight weeks after the proposed measure is adopted by the Diet. As this measure is now somewhere in the Committees, this gives Denmark plenty of time, which she is employing in arming herself. The Diet, however, on the eve of a virtual declaration of war, is not making any preparation whatever. The Liberal Party wishes Schleswig considered equally with Holstein; but the *Bund* has a right to occupy Holstein which it does not possess in Schleswig; and, by making its measures moderate, it hopes to be able to "do the correct thing, you know," without bloodshed. Whether Denmark will appreciate this courtesy, and whether, above all, it will help the oppressed people of the Duchies, remains to be seen.

The Address debates in the Prussian House are very interesting. The Liberals have thus far carried the day, having engrafted upon the address an amendment, stating that "we hold it to be neither the interest of Germany nor of Prussia to oppose the progressing consolidation of Italy."

I was astonished to see the new King of Prussia alluded to in an obituary in the NEW-YORK TIMES, as an "absolutist, and opposed to popular representation." The phraseology of the obituary was somewhat obscure. According to it, he "is generally regarded as an abolitionist," &c.; "it has been predicted that, upon his ascending the Throne, Prussia would have a strong Government, or undergo a revolution." If by this is meant that the King is so "regarded" *in Germany*, or that such predictions are made *here*, nothing could possibly be more mistaken. He is notoriously the most liberal sovereign who sits on a German throne; the whole Patriot Party fix their hopes on him, and the only danger of revolution in Prussia is from the Ultramontane, Aristocrat's Party, represented by the *Kreuzzeitung*. The notice in THE TIMES, of which I speak, must have been written by some modern Rip Van Winkle, who fell asleep in '49, when the late Prince Regent was battering down the Republic in Baden with his Prussian cannon, and awoke in '61, without knowing that the same man is now the champion of Free and United Germany.

Here is a proclamation, which is now posted on the church-doors of Munich. I give it without further comment than the italics:

"Ye Christian women of Munich Let us to arms! and yet to those only, which become our sex, to sustain the young Royal couple in Gaeta, forsaken of all, and the gray-haired father of Christianity in Rome. Let us betake ourselves in trustful prayer to the Queen of Heaven, *that she may send her son*. May He, the true Emanuel, soon arise against the false EMANUEL and his consorts!"

The severe cold having yielded everywhere to a delightful Spring warmth, all the great rivers of Germany, especially the Danube and Rhine, have caused much distress along their shores by the terrible floods attendant upon the breaking up of the ice. For days the Rhine, free from Switzerland to Belgium, but blocked with ice from thence to the sea, has been pouring its waters upon the defenceless Netherlands, spreading ruin und death for miles on either side of its ordinary channel. The floods on the Danube are less extensive, but have also occasioned considerable damage. In addition to these injuries, the farmers fear vague and vast evils to the Summer's crops from this unusual warmth in February. But I have been looking on the dark side of things till I am sleepy. so good night.

R. W. R.

FROM CHARLESTON.

GOV. PICKENS A CONSERVATOR—MAJ. ANDERSON'S PLAN OF ATTACK—A SHAM-FIGHT ON THE TAPIS—THE BLACKS LOYAL—A COLORED NOTABILITY—THE ORPHAN ASYLUM—THE LIVERPOOL AND CHARLESTON SCREW-STEAMSHIP COMPANY—HARD SWEARING AT THE TARIFF—SIGHING MAIDENS.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.

Each day strengthens the opinion expressed in one of my January letters, that Gov. PICKENS, by his conservatism and wise delay, has prevented at least a hundred times the opening of civil war by an attack on Fort Sumter. Although he has been denounced by extremists in every section of the State, yet he has preserved the even tenor of his way, and has, and will continue to protect the present *status* until the actual intentions of the incoming Administration at Washington are clearly foreshadowed and promulgated. While thus wisely delaying, he has made the most thorough and the most scientific preparations for defence.

As there is, of course, a vast amount of curiosity as to what Major ANDERSON will do in case of war being declared, I will give a programme as disclosed to me by a gentleman of such position in society here, both in public and private, that I deem it eminently reliable. The gentleman says he heard it in such a way some time since, coming from one of the officers now at the famous fortress, that he believes it will be carried out to the letter.

The battery on Cummings' Point, Morris Island, being now considered impregnable, although distant only three-quarters of a mile, and Fort Johnson being also in such a position that he cannot effect much there, he will be forced to allow them to fire away at his weak (land) side, where the walls are only *four feet* thick, while he will turn the guns of the other side of the pentagon against Fort Moultrie, and will destroy all the houses on Sullivan's Island. This side will stand an assault for weeks, as the walls looking seaward are *twelve feet* thick. The slaughter on Sullivan's Island will be fearful, with his terrible Columbiads pointing there, and the men at that place (three thousand) will be fearfully cut up. Damages by day will be repaired by night. As a *dernier resort*, if reinforcements do not come, he will point the long-range Columbiads at Charleston, and shell the city. This he thinks will bring about a truce, and a capitulation of some kind will be entered into, which will result either in an honorable withdrawing, or a more terrible commencement anew, when the motto will be *no quarter*. But, adds my informant, Major ANDERSON will never surrender that Fort except upon the most explicit instructions. Rather than do this, *he himself will fire the mine which will send to eternity himself and every one of his companions.*

I judge, from all I can elicit through diligent inquiry, that by the 4th of March there will be in Charleston and the points that protect the city, full ten thousand men, and over one hundred pieces of the most approved kind of ordnance. I really am at loss to know why they concentrate so many troops at the islands,—5,000 men are surely not required to man seventy guns, the present number,—but volunteers pour in, and as they come they are sent down, while every day you meet with heavy baggage-wagons, loaded down with stores from the Quartermaster's Department. Castle Pinckney will shortly have a sham fight with the iron-plated floating battery, to test its mettle.

I observe that the moonshine philosophers across the way from Printing-House-square, think that the first elevation of their banner *when* they carry coercion into the Slave States, will cause the shackles to drop from every negro in the land. If they do come, they will find that they are most extraordinarily mistaken. Instead of *arms around their necks*, being hailed as saviors, they will hurl sabres at them, and will fight for their master's hearthstones as they would fight for their own. I converse freely with the blacks, and find among them but one sentiment—that of loyalty, earnest and strongly expressed.

There is a famous old darkey here, or, to speak more respectably, a venerable colored gentleman, of a very delicate brown complexion, whose card lies before me. WM. W. SEYMOUR writes a hand that a bank clerk might envy. He is only sixty-five, yet he is as active as an early cricket. SEYMOUR keeps a hotel, and has been worth, in his day, a cool $50,000, and has held, and still holds slaves. He thinks this condition is decidedly the best for the mass of the niggers; and certainly he ought to know. In the war of 1812 he commanded, so I have heard, a regiment of his own color, and says he is ready now to march at the head of an equal number, "if the d—n Yankees come down here to interfere with our institutions." It is amusing to see the fire in the old man's eyes when he talks on this subject. SEYMOUR is the crack cook of Charleston, and is in great demand for private suppers, etc. His place in State-street is well known to all lovers of good living and good drinking. He is the very personification of the fine old gentleman, courtly and suave, and would make a splendid study for an artist like your ELLIOT. I frequently see the first men in town shaking hands with the old man. In fact, he enjoys the respect of all, and bids fair to last at least twenty more years.

In Calhoun-street, just above King, there may be seen a stately pile, to which all Charleston points with pride; and well they may, for within those walls some of the leading spirits of South Carolina have received that care which the death of their parents would otherwise have been denied them. I allude to the Orphan Asylum, one of the oldest institutions of the kind, whether in the United or "Confederate States." Some years since, there was a bright little boy there, whose parents came from the vine-clad shores of the Rhine. They died of the yellow fever, and the little fellow was looked after by the leading ladies of the city, and sent to the Asylum, where he soon became a pet, not alone from his quickness, but from a certain winning way he had, which enlisted the sympathies of all. When it was time to apprentice him, as is the custom, to some trade, he fell under the observation of a leading lawyer, an Ex-Governor, who took the youth into his own office and gave him a chance. He soon attained rank at the Bar, and mounted rapidly the ladder of Fortune, under such fostering influences. That orphan boy is now Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States of America, Hon. Mr. MEMMINGER. Of the five hundred children now there, I suppose there is not one among them who is not proud of being under such a protecting roof.

The "Liverpool and Charleston Steamship Company" held their meeting as I stated. A Committee of Twelve has been appointed to further the objects of the Company. JOHN LAIRD & SON are to build the steamers, which are to cost £47,000 apiece. They are to be of 250-horse power, and are intended to have capacity for 4,000 bales of cotton, besides room for first and second-class passengers. With a capital of £150,000, and a half already taken up on the other side, the enterprise ought to succeed.

Mr. GATEWOOD, the originator of the New-York and Havana packet lines, and an eminent citizen of this city, died, yesterday morning, very suddenly.

The little Spaniards who bring us the delicious Cuban fruits, have become so terrified at the filli-bustering Americans, and the obstructions in the harbor, that they won't come here any longer, but take all their cargoes to our rival city of Savannah. When they hear about the plucky Gov. BROWN, I fear they will shun that point too, as they would the d—l, and stay home and starve. Oranges now command here $10 per hundred, and bananas cannot be had for love or money.

There is some afwful hard swearing among the seafaring men concerning the operations of the new tariff. A captain from the *foreign* State of North Carolina was fined $10 this morning because he violated some technicality about landing a lot of cabbages! The *James Adger*, from the *foreign* port of New-York has only got off her deck load, although she has been in port twelve hours—time enough under the old United States system to have completely discharged. Every consignee must have a "permit," and permits are so very *foreign* that even Charlestonians haven't yet got their eyes open. I suppose we will get used to it, as we do to everything, after a while.

The rumor of still another war steamer off Georgetown will send away, to-morrow, from sighing maids, five hundred more Palmettoons.

JASPER.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5, 35, 79, 91, 95, 101, 105, 129, 135, 159, 171, 201, 207, 237, 281, 287, 289, 299, 305. *Part II.*—Nos. 90, 180, 198½, 310, 312, 316, 318, 320, 330, 334, 336, 340, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 15, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 16, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37. Demurrers only.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339. 1341, 1343, 1345, 1349. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 826, 940, 942, 502, 944, 946, 254, 862, 142, 382, 740, 792.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 200, 209, 212, 222, 155, 300, 301, 304, 307, 328, 337, 389, 404. 51, 322. *Part II.*—Nos. 445, 462, 463, 464, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 245, 450, 453, 3081.

The General Term of the Common Pleas will meet for a short time, on Monday, March 4, to announce its decisions.

Surrogate's Court.

THE BLANKMAN WILL CONTEST—EVIDENCE FOR CONTESTANTS CONTINUED.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Jane Augusta Blankman.—Edwin Bennett sworn in behalf of the contestants.

Examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—State your residence and occupation. A.—Residence, No. 12 East Twelfth-street; am a jeweler, of the firm of Freeman & Bennett, No. 825 Broadway.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard, in his life-time? A.—I did.

Q.—For about how long? A.—About five years.

Q.—About how long did you know A. T. Maillard before his death? A.—About four years before his death; five years up to the present time.

Q.—Have you seen him write, or received notes or checks, or any other writings from him in the way of business? A.—I have.

Q.—Please look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, propounded for Probate and new shown you, and say whether in your opinion what purports to be the signature of A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York, is in said Maillard's handwriting? A.—My impression is the signature is not; as to the other part I have never seen him write anything except his name.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—Do you know what effect the illness with which he was troubled had upon his writing, during the last year of his life? A.—I do not.

Q.—When did you first see the will shown you? A.—About four weeks since.

Q.—At whose request did you examine it? A.—At Mr. Wood's, I think it was.

Q.—Have you at any time compared the signature of Maillard in the will with any other of his signatures? A.—At the time the will was shown me I did.

Q.—Why did you make that comparison? A.—To give my opinion as to its genuineness, I suppose.

Q.—Where did you obtain the signatures with which you compared the will? A.—They were shown to me at the time by Mr. Wood, checks that we had received from Maillard, on Freeland, Squires & Co.

Q.—What is the principal difference, in your opinion, between the signature A. T. Maillard in the will, and his general handwriting? A.—It is not written with his usual ease and facility. It appears to be in a constrained hand.

Q.—Is it larger or smaller than his handwriting? A.—If any difference, I should think it was larger.

Q.—What other difference do you think of? A.—There are one or two points where it differs. The hair mark to the "1" is carried to the top; in his signature it is only carried up half way; also the loop at the top of the letter "d" differs in being fuller, the curve not commencing until after it crosses the line—the up-stroke of the letter "d."

Q.—Any other difference? A.—In regard to the flourish that is brought under the name, it is a little more open.

Q.—When you speak of the hair mark to the letter "i," do you mean the hair mark going up from the letter "a?" A.—I do.

Q.—Do you think that Mr. Maillard did not connect the letters "a" and "i?" A.—I think he did; they were connected, but the stroke from the "a" was not carried up to the top.

Q.—Any other difference? A.—None in particular, only nothing more than the general appearance; it is stiffer, and in a more constrained hand.

Q.—Look at the paper now shown you, and marked Exhibit No. 16, dated Feb. 8, 1861, and say whether you believe the signature to be that of A. T. Maillard? Objected to by Mr. Clinton. Objection overruled. Mr. Clinton excepts.

A.—I have never seen him write his signature in as fine a hand as this.

Q.—Do you or do you not believe that to be his handwriting? A.—I think it is freer and more like his signature than that to the will.

Question repeated. A.—I cannot say particularly; it approaches nearer to it than any I have seen.

Q.—Do you mean you have no belief on the subject? A.—I mean that it is not written in the usual style, he signed his name, in size, in which he signed checks which I have seen.

Q.—Look at exhibit now shown you, marked Exhibit No. 1, Feb. 8, 1861, and say whether you believe that to be Mr. Maillard's handwriting; I do not ask you state how it agrees with, or differs with Mr. Maillard's handwriting, but simply and singly whether, on inspection of that paper, you do or do not believe it to be Mr. Maillard's handwriting?

Objected to by Mr. Clinton. Objection overruled. Exception taken by Mr. Clinton.

A.—It is not as I have seen the signature; in part I should say that it is, but that a part is not like his; the capital "M" I never saw him write in this way; the balance, I think, is in his handwriting.

Question repeated by Surrogate. A.—It is not his in full, as I have seen his signature.

Q.—Had you litigations with Mr. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—I had.

Q.—Who was Mr. Maillard's counsel in these actions? A.—Mr. Edmon Blankman.

Re-direct examination by Mr. Clinton.—Q.—Look at Exhibit No. 1, March 2, 1861, and say whether the signature to the check is that of A. T. Maillard? A.—I think it is.

Q.—By whom is that check indorsed? A.—Freeman & Bennett.

Q.—Is that one of the checks on Freeland, Squires & Co. to which you referred on your direct examination? A.—That is one of them.

Check was here offered and read in evidence.

Q.—Look at Exhibits Nos. 2 and 3, March 2, 1861, and say whether the signature to each of these checks on Freeland, Squires & Co. are in the handwriting of A. T. Maillard? A.—I think they are.

Q.—By whom are they indorsed? By Freeman & Bennett.

Q.—Are these also checks to which you referred in your direct examination? A.—They are.

Checks offered and read in evidence.

Pierce B. Brooke sworn for contestants; examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—State your residence and occupation. A.—Business, forwarding; residence, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

Q.—How long have you been in that business? A.—Seven years, Sir.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his life-time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For about how long, as near as you can recollect? A.—I became acquainted with him in the year 1840.

Q.—Did you ever see him write? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you, from seeing him write and from receiving his writings in the way of business, acquired a knowledge of his handwriting? A.—I have prior to 1850; since that time I've had no business transactions with him.

Q.—Before that had you seen him write, and had you seen his writings to any considerable extent? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Be good enough to look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, now shown you, and say whether the words A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York, are in the handwriting of said Maillard, in your opinion? A.—It does not appear to me that it is the hand that he wrote when I was familiar with him.

Q.—What is your opinion from your knowledge? A.—My opinion is that it does not resemble it at the time I was familiar with it, some eleven years ago.

Q.—From your knowledge of his handwriting, as already stated, is it your opinion that that is, or is not, Maillard's handwriting? A.—My opinion is that it is not; but I could not say positively; handwritings may change in so many years.

Q.—Be good enough to look at Exhibit No. 16, Feb. 8, 1861, and say whether in your opinion the signature to it is in the handwriting of Maillard? A.—I could not say, Sir, whether it was or not.

Q.—Please state whether Mr. Maillard, eleven years ago, ordinarily wrote as fine a hand as that in signing his name? A.—If my memory serves me rightly, his hand was between the signature to the will and this in point of size.

Henry L. Butler, sworn for contestants.—Examined by Mr. Clinton.—Q.—State your residence and occupation? A.—My residence is in Sing Sing; I am a clerk of the Sing Sing Prison.

Q.—Did you know J. Augusta Bennett, afterwards called Jane A. Blankman in her lifetime? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For about how long? A.—Over ten years.

Q.—Commencing about when? A.—In the Spring of 1850.

Q.—From that time to her death were you well acquainted with her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see her write? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you received letters from her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State about how long you were in the habit of receiving letters from her? A.—Ever since I knew her, up to the Spring of 1860.

Q.—When she was in Europe, did she write you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know her handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at the will, propounded here for Probate, and now shown you, and say whether what purports to be the signature of Jane A. Blankman to that will is in her handwriting? A.—I should say not.

Q.—Did you see her in the Winter of 1860, and if so, state about what time? A.—Yes Sir, I saw her in the latter part of January or fore part of February, 1860.

Q.—State whether you called on her at her request? A.—I did.

Q.—Did she at or about that time say anything to you in regard to the house in Thirty-fourth-street in which she resided, and if so, state what?

Objected to as irrelevant by Mr. Brady. Mr. Clinton offers to prove the relations that existed between Blankman and his wife, whether friendly or otherwise.

Objection overruled, subject to right of parties to argue its admissibility hereafter.

A.—She did not reside in the house at Thirty-fourth-street at that time; she lived in Twelfth-street.

Q.—Same question in reference to the house she afterwards resided in, in Thirty-fourth-street. A.—She said nothing to me about a house in Thirty-fourth-street.

Q.—Did she say anything to you in reference to any house she had purchased, or was about to purchase? A.—She said she was going to purchase a house, to move out of Twelfth-street.

Q.—Did she say anything as to whose name the house and property was to be purchased in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she say anything to you, or you to her, about any property, or about Mr. Blankman wanting to have any property purchased by her in his name? A.—Not then she did not.

Q.—Was there at any time or place any conversation between you and her on that subject?

Same objection and reservation of decision by Surrogate.

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When and where? A.—In May, 1860, in the house in Thirty-fourth-street.

Q.—State that conversation. A.—She said that Mr. Blankman wanted her to have the deed of the house in Thirty-Fourth-street made out in his name. I asked her, "Did you do it?" She said no—she was not such a fool.

Q.—Did she say anything to you in the Winter of 1860 as to her relations with Mr. Edmon Blankman? If so, state what she said. A.—She said she was married to him—fastened, and couldn't get out of it; that ever since her suspicions had been aroused with regard to his trying to have intimacy with her niece, she had lost all confidence in him.

Q.—State what further, if anything, she said as to the conduct of Blankman towards this niece.

Objected to by Mr. Brady as irrelevant.

Objection sustained. Exception taken by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—Were you introduced by her to Edmon Blankman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—At her house in Twelfth-street.

Q.—Did she at any time say anything to you in reference to Mr. Edmon Blankman staying away from her in consequence of difficulty between them? A.—No. I don't remember that she ever did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—Who first applied to you to be a witness in this proceeding? A.—Mr. Hiram Funk.

Q.—When did you first see the will produced here to-day? A.—About two months ago.

Q.—In this office? A.—In the adjoining room.

Q.—Who was with you at the time? A.—Mr. Hiram Funk.

Q.—Did you compare the signature, Jane A. Blankman, to that will, with any signatures in your possession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did Mrs. Blankman sign her name to the letters which you received from her? A.—Some of them, J. Augusta Bennett; others, Fanny.

Q.—Was either of them signed with the name of Blankman? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—What is there in the signature to the will which leads you to think that it is not her handwriting? A.—The letter J in this will is brought down, and then is turned, and then there appears to be another draw at the bottom of that, and it appears to be written in a tremulous sort of way, and sort of *painted* and "patching;" then the capital A is carried up in a trembling sort of way at the top, and wider than she usually made it; then the capital B, the turn is not as high at the top as I have usually seen it.

Q.—Did you see her frequently during the year 1859? A.—Up to the month of June I did; I did not see her from that time up to the January or February following, as I have said.

Q.—When you saw her in June, was she well? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was she not what we commonly call a nervous person?

Objected to.

Objection overruled. Exception taken by Mr. Clinton.

A.—In my opinion, she was not; quite the reverse.

Q.—You have no knowledge of her being treated for nervousness by any physician? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was she a quick-tempered woman? A.—I think she was.

Q.—Of a jealous disposition?

Objected to.

Objection overruled and exceptions taken by Mr. Clinton.

A.—I think she was a little jealous.

Q.—About what month was the conversation in 1860, you have related about the niece? A.—In the latter part of January or fore part of February, 1860.

Q.—Your visits to her after she told you of her marriage to Mr. Blankman, and she had introduced him to you, were they not made with Mr. Blankman's consent? You visited there as an acquaintance? A.—In the first place I was introduced to Mr. Blankman before they were married; I saw him once more in the house after that, before they were married; I never saw him after that.

Q.—Where did she introduce him to you? A.—At No. 108 Twelfth-street, her residence.

Redirect by Mr. Clinton—Q.—Did she (Mrs. Blankman) say anything to you at any time in reference to letting any of her relations have the house occupied by her in Twelfth-street? A.—Some three years ago she said the house in Twelfth-street she intended for her sister Eliza. I forget her name.

Q.—State whether Mrs. Blankman, the decedent, was, or not, a very resolute and determined woman? A.—She was.

Q.—Was she very decided in her mental qualities? A.—I think she was.

Q.—Was she what you would call a very strong-minded woman? A.—Yes, Sir, she was.

Q.—Do you know from what she said, whether in the years 1859 and 1860 she was on friendly terms with her near relatives?

Objected to. Question withdrawn.

Q.—State if you recollect whether she said anything, and if so, what, or the substance of what she said, in respect to being on friendly terms with her near relatives in the years 1859 and 1860? A.—She always spoke well of her brother Hiram, and frequently told me that he always stuck to her, and she thought more of him than of any man on this earth, and she spoke well of all of them.

Q.—State what she said, if anything, as to her near relatives, other than her brother Hiram? A.—She spoke well of all of them; that embraces it all.

Re-cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—Did you ever see any of her family in her society at any place? A.—I saw her sister Eliza at her house, but I never spoke to her.

Q.—How often did you see Eliza there? A.—Two or three times.

Q.—Do you know that she bought a house in Brooklyn for Eliza, furnished it and gave her the use of it for life, from what she said? State what she said on that subject. A.—She said she bought a house in Brooklyn for her sister Eliza; I don't recollect her saying she furnished it.

Q.—What other member of her family except Eliza did you ever see in her house? A.—I saw a niece of hers named Myers and a nephew named Myers, and another niece, a child named Lillie, whom she was bringing up; that is all I ever saw there to my knowledge.

John Milton Smith was next sworn for contestants and examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—Please state your residence and occupation. A.—I live in Brooklyn, and am Secretary of the Home Insurance Company of this City.

Q.—Have you in the way of business received and seen receipts of J. Augusta Bennet, afterwards called Jane A. Blankman? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you, in that way, acquired a knowledge of her handwriting? A.—I have.

Q.—Be good enough to look at what purports to be the signature of Jane A. Blankman on the alleged will of hers now shown you, and say whether in your opinion that signature is in her handwriting. A.—I think it is not, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—How many receipts have you seen purporting to be signed by J. Augusta Bennett? A.—I have seen two receipts, and a power of attorney presented by Mr. Edmon Blankman.

Q.—Did you compare with these receipts the name of Jane A. Blankman written on that will? A.—I did, but not having them together, I had the power of attorney, which I compared with the will; the power of attorney is signed by J. Augusta Bennett, which I compared with the will.

Q.—For what purpose did you make the comparison? A.—I did it by request of a gentleman who called on me and brought me here; I don't know his name; I think I've heard him called Mr. Wood.

Q.—State all the particulars in which, according to your opinion, the signature of Jane A. Blankman in the will differs from her handwriting, and do so from memory alone, without inspecting any paper. A.—I think it differs in almost all the letters which are common to the two names.

Norman A. Freeman sworn for contestants. Examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—Please state your residence and occupation. A.—I reside in New-Jersey; my place of business is No. 825 Broadway, of firm of Freeman & Bennett, jewelers.

Q.—How long have you carried on business at No. 825 Broadway? A.—Since one year ago last May.

Q.—Before that where did your firm carry on business? A.—For five years previous we were at No. 287 Broadway, and for the thirteen years previous to that we were on the other corner, No. 289 Broadway.

Q.—Had you at any time any acquaintance with Adolphus T. Maillard in his life time? A.—I knew him, I think, since 1857 or 1858, and was slightly acquainted with him previous to that.

Q.—Had you business transactions with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen him write? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you had any of his writings or signatures in the way of business? A.—Our firm has.

Q.—Be good enough to look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, propounded for probate, now shown you, and say whether in your opinion the words "A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York," are in the handwriting of said Maillard? A.—I think it is not his handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—Did you make the comparison of Maillard on the will with other signatures of his, at any time? A.—I have.

Q.—Where did you get those other signatures? A.—They were handed to me by a gentleman named Wood.

Q.—Did you make the comparison very carefully? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Was it made with a view to discover the differences between the signature to the will and the other signatures? A.—I suppose it was. I suppose that was the object.

Q.—Were you a party to certain litigations with Mr. Maillard? A.—I believe we were; I will explain the matter if required; there was no trouble between us and Mr. Maillard, so far as we were concerned, and there couldn't have been any litigation if it hadn't been for other parties.

Redirect by Mr. Clinton.—Q.—Did you see Mr. Edmon Blankman during the litigation between Mr. Maillard and your firm? A.—Mr. Blankman was counsel for Maillard; I did talk with Mr. Blankman during the litigation, but very little.

Q.—About how long, as near as you recollect, was that litigation between your firm and Mr. Maillard continued? A.—I think it was rather over a year; a year and a few months.

Q.—State, as near as you recollect, what period of time that litigation covered? A.—It was in Winter it began,—I think it began in 1858, or beginning of 1859,—and litigation remained until after Mr. Maillard died.

Q.—During the whole continuance of that litigation, was Mr. Edmon Blankman counsel for Mr. Maillard, as far as you know? A.—He was.

Q.—Did you see him with Mr. Maillard during the continuance of that litigation? A.—I did.

Q.—Frequently? A.—At the Courts where the parties met on that litigation, I saw them together.

Q.—Was Mr. Edmon Blankman the Attorney for Mr. Maillard in that case? A.—He was.

Adjourned to March 4, at 11 A. M.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of Mananna Striker, Andrew J. Clarke and John Milton Smith were on Saturday admitted to probate. None of these wills made any bequests of interest to the public.

Another Fugitive from Justice at Washington—A Hot Chase.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the Matter of R. W. Clapp.—The relator is charged with having, while in the City of Washington, made false representations to the firm of Johnston & Co., of that city, whereby they were induced to cash a Bank certificate of deposit purporting to have been made by the firm of J. R. Rumsey & Co., Bankers at Tarrytown, in this State. The amount of the certificate was $4,932 26, and it is alleged that on sending to Tarrytown, they found that it could not be collected, and that the certificate was worthless.

The counsel now contend that the prisoner should be discharged, on the ground that no offence at common law, or as defined by statute, has been committed, and there is no law whereby a requisition can be made from the District of Columbia, upon the Governor of New-York, and the prisoner taken back to that District, and that the proceedings by which the relator was taken into custody are irregular.

The case having been adjourned, now came on, and the Court decided that the proceedings were irregular and discharged the relator. Mr. Clapp, however, was immediately taken into custody again by the United States Marshall. Another *habeas corpus* has been issued by Justice LEONARD.

Levi S. Chatfield and Charles Spencer for relator; District-Attorney Anthon opposed.

It was afterwards ascertained that the prisoner had been started off for Washington, and of course this writ was not served.

Action on a Promissory Note—Defence Counter-Claim.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Edward P. Ogilvie vs *Simon Lightstone.*—This was an action on a promissory note. The answer alleged that the plaintiff agreed to convey a house and lot free of incumbrances, but that the deed accepted by the defendant made the property subject to a 21 years' lease.

It also averred that by the terms of the contract the defendant was not to take possession until the expiration of the lease, before which time the lessee destroyed the house, to the damage of the defendant $3,000, which he demanded by way of counter-claim.

The plaintiff demurred to the answer as constituting no defence.

BRADY, J.—There is nothing in any agreement stated in the defence set up which would entitle the defendant to prove the damages occasioned by the act of Ellen Clark, the lessee of the plaintiff, complained of in the answer.

The deed was recorded on the 27th of April, 1858, and the defendant had the entire estate at that time. Any injury to the reversion after that time would give to the defendant a right of action, and not to the plaintiff, and Ellen Clark became liable to the defendant for the damages, which the defendant seeks to have applied to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's demand, by way of counter-claim. The defendant knew when the agreement of the 24th of April, 1858, was executed, that the premises were in the possession of the plaintiff's lessee, and took them by deed, subject to the lease to Ellen Clark. He had notice, therefore, that the premises were not in the possession of the plaintiff, and took them subject to all the difficulties that might arise from that circumstance. The conclusions herein stated, are based upon the assumption that the agreement relied upon as creating the counter-claim, is such as would be enforced at law, but that it would be is very doubtful. The parties have committed themselves to writing, and appear to have covered in that way the whole subject of their dealings.

Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer.

G. U. Cotterill, plaintiff's attorney; Harrington & Grieff, defendant's attorneys.

Superior Court, Special Term.

WHITE, J.—*The People &c.*, vs. *Robert Smith et al.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest den ed. No costs are allowed, as the plaintiff may desire to amend his summons, which he has leave to do.

Common Pleas, Special Term.

BRADY, J.—*Rubens* vs. *Booth.*—Cause set down for first Monday of April, 1861.

Emberson vs. *Newbranch.*—See order entered.

Court of General Sessions.

Judge MCCUNN will open the March term of this Court this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Phillip Lowering, William Drominy.

For Rape—Patrick Holland.

For Bigamy—John Hallowell.

For Forgery—Charles H. Scott, John Watson, William Maxwell, Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell, James McClernan, John Leland, Wm. H. Conrad.

For Grand Larceny—Charles Howard.

Police Reports.

PICKING A LADY'S POCKET.

Two thieves named Stephen Boyle, *alias* Frank Burnett, and Thomas Collins, while riding in a Ninth-avenue stage on Saturday afternoon, contrived to cut the pocket, containing a pocket-book with $11 54 therein, from the dress of Mrs. Naomi Ashby, who resides at No. 164 Ninth-avenue. As the thieves left the stage at Seventeenth-street, the lady discovered her loss, and immediately made the fact known to Officers McLaughlin and Courtney, of the Sixteenth Ward, who started in pursuit of the fleeing rascals. During the chase young Boyle was seen to throw the wallet into the gutter, where one of the officers found it. The culprits having been arrested, were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them to answer. Boyle is an old

tated and will soon be in power, for weal or woe, for the peace of the country. The Inaugural will probably be in the Street by 1½ or 2 o'clock P. M. The speculations in regard to its real temper and purpose are not likely to be at once harmonized by its actual publication, especially on the Stock Exchange, but, as in the instances of the recent Annual Message of Mr. BUCHANAN and the speeches of Mr. SEWARD, the public pulse on the subject will soon make itself felt in Wall-street, as in other, and less mercurial, localities.

Some of the private letters from London by the last mail make allusion to a rumor that the old Banking firm of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. had applied to the Bank of England for assistance in the way of rediscounting their bills Receivable, which was to be granted on the condition that the affairs of the house should immediately go into liquidation. The honor of this old and once highly esteemed firm, has been seriously compromised on three or four different occasions in the last four years, by the sharp practice of one of the partners, Mr. CHAPMAN, or by a line of equivocal conduct adopted under his advice, and in two instances, at least, the Bank of England was made, or designed to be made, the victim of their wrong-doing. And in applying to the Bank, in their present extremity, that establishment has, no doubt, made the question of their wealth and ability to pay through their engagements, secondary to the point of mercantile honor involved in their longer continuance in active business as a leading London firm of Discount Brokers. They lost most of their American correspondence, we believe, some years ago.

The earnings of the Illinois Central for the fourth week (only four working days) of February were:

Fourth week, 1861	$48 636 60
Fourth week, 1860	37,981 50
Increase	$11,355 10

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the third week of February:

1861	$26,454 10
1860	23,643 82
Increase	$2,810 28

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the third week of February:

Third week, 1861	$18,159
Third week, 1860	14 488
Increase	$3,721

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincey Railroad line in the third week of February were, in

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$22,400 00	$21 528 00
Passengers	8,301 36	8.385 25
Total	$30,701 38	$29,913 25

In reference to Illinois Currency matters the Chicago *Tribune* reports:

"There was considerable excitement this morning under the impression that our city banks would throw out the bills of the banks that had been reported as placed in liquidation by the Auditor. It calmed down towards the close, when it was found that they were taken as usual from depositors, and it was agreed by the bankers to continue to treat this the same as all other Illinois currency. Some parties bent on speculation in these bills, made every possible effort to inaugurate a different policy, but they were unsuccessful. It turns out that the dispatch from Springfield did not give the facts exactly as they are. The Bank Commissioners simply reported to the Auditor that the banks called on for additional securities had not responded. Under the provision of the amended law published this morning, this gives holders of bills the privilege of withdrawing bonds if they choose. Their exact status is changed very little from many others in the State. At the price now ruling in New-York for State Stocks, only comparatively few of our State banks are fully secured. By the report of Hon. S. A. HURLBUT to the House of Representatives, it appears that $5,759,393 of our currency are based on stocks worth 90 cents or less, while $2,203,907 range between 90c. and 95c. The people and the banks have been taking these bills for months past, when many of them were worth less than they are now; and now that they have carried them through nearly to the opening of navigation, it would be the extreme of folly to discredit them."

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, on the same subject, says:

"The amendments to the General Banking Law of Illinois, adopted on the 15th of February, 1861, provide:

1. That, hereafter, the Stocks of the State of Illinois, and no others, may be received as security for circulating notes.

2. Every Bank in the State *may* appoint an Agent, who shall keep an office in Chicago or Springfield, for the redemption of its circulating notes; but none of the Banks now organized are required to do so.

3. That no Bank shall hereafter be organized, nor any additional circulation be issued to any Bank now organized, until such Bank shall have appointed an Agent, at Chicago or Springfield, to redeem its notes in coin, at a rate of discount not exceeding three-fourths of one per cent., until January, 1862, and not exceeding one-half per cent, after that time.

4. Whenever any Bank is under a protest for a failure to redeem its circulating notes on demand as now provided by law, or under a call to make up deficiences in its securities, or in process of liquidation, it shall be lawful for the Auditor, on demand, to sell, without notice, and deliver to the holder of the circulating notes of such Bank the *pro rata* proportion of any of the securities on deposit by such Bank with the Auditor.

5. That no Bank shall forfeit its charter privileges, or be liable to have its bonds sold to redeem its circulating notes, until after the expiration of six months from the passage of this Act, except as above provided.

6. Any Bank whose circulating notes are amply secured by Stocks on deposit with the Auditor, shall not be liable to be put in liquidation, or to have its Stock sold for a failure to redeem its circulating notes on demand, for six months from and after the passage of this act.

7. No Bank shall hereafter be organized in this State, nor shall any more circulating notes be issued to any Bank in this State, unless said Bank shall have a *bona fide* cash capital of at least twenty-five thousand dollars.

Various other provisions, not of general interest to the public, are embraced in the amendment. The above are the principal features of the new law.

The following are the latest quotations for Exchange by mail on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
Mar. 1	Philadelphia	Par.
Mar. 1	Baltimore	⅛ @ ⅛
Mar. 1	Boston	Par
Mar. 1	Washington, D. C.	1⅛ @ 1⅜
Feb. 27	Charleston	3¾ @ 4
Feb 28	Richmond	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 28	Petersburgh	6 @ 6¾
Feb. 27	Savannah Ga	3½ @ 3¾
Feb. 27	Chicago	7 @ 7⅜
Feb. 26	Milwaukee	⅜ @ ½
Feb. 26	Cleveland	1 @ 1⅜
Feb. 26	St. Louis	5½ @ 6
Feb. 26	Louisville	⅜ @ ½
Feb. 26	Detroit	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 25	Winona, Mien	7 @ 7½
Feb. 25	Circleville, Ohio	1 @ 1½
Feb 26	Galena, Ill	7 @ 7½
Feb 26	Newberry, S. C	3 @ 4
Feb 28	Erie, Penn	¾ @ 1
Feb. 26	Fayetteville, N. C	4 @ 5
Feb. 26	Wilmington, N. C	5 @ 6
Feb. 26	Columbus, Ga	3 @ 4
Feb 26	Springfield, Ill	6 @ 6½
Feb. 26	Fort Wayne, Ind	1 @ 1½
Feb. 27	Raleigh, N. C	4 @ 5
Feb. 23	St. Paul, Min	7 @ 8
Feb. —	New-Orleans	par.
Feb. —	Mobile	par.

The Coal trade sums up for the past week as follows compared with last year:

	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	1861. Week.	1861. Total.
P. & R. R. R.	26,481	303 345	20,239	281,081
L. Val. R. R.	15,870	163,954	15,463	168,736
Scranton S'th	10,910	89,497	13,525	88,726
Do. North	2,063	18.340	3,799	24,219
Broad Top	2, 68	26,546	3,019	19,791
Shamokin	1,738	14,740	2,879	23 647
Proverton	1,662	9,793	1,462	8,113
Mt. H., H. T.	341	2,842	388	4,072
Lykens Valley	356	3,199	844	4,317
Total	59,529	632,156	61,388	615,696

The *Miners' Journal*, of Pottsville, reports of the trade:

"Dealers and manufacturers are beginning to make inquiries for Coal, and the trade will start as soon as the rates of toll, transportation, &c., are fixed for the Spring business. The Transporting Companies are engaged in arranging the tolls, &c., and we presume they will be promulgated shortly. The present mild weather has been very favorable for the cleaning out of the Canals, and making the necessary repairs preparatory to opening the same. We believe that every ton of coal that can be mined this year will be required by the market, and we consider all descriptions of property in Schuylkill County worth at least 25 per cent. more than it was before the passage of the Protective Tariff of 1861. We think our business men can now safely go to work, and make their preparations for an improved business this year. The difficulties in the South will not materially affect the Coal trade. Fuel, like bread, must be procured, under any circumstances."

The following is a statement of the deposits and coinage of the United States Mint, in Philadelphia for the month of February, 1861:

DEPOSITS.

Gold Deposits	$5,244,816 71
Silver and purchases	153,361 28
Copper Cents (U. S.) received in exchange for cents of new issue	16.795 00
Total Deposits	$5,398,177 99

GOLD COINAGE.

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	371,750	$7,425,000 00

SILVER COINAGE.

Dollars	17,000	17,000 00
Half-dollars	14,000	7,000 00
Quarter-dollars	310,400	77,600 00
Dimes	39,600	3,960 00
Half dimes	264,000	14,300 00
	684,400	$122,760 00
Cents	1,200,000	$12,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	371,750	$7,425,000
Silver	684,400	121,760
Copper	1,200,000	12,000
Total	2,256,150	$7,571,816

The Gross Earnings of the Panama road for January, 1861, were as follows:

From Passengers	$35,199 50
From Freights, (including Treasure)	72,494 20
Total	$107,694 70

New Railways in Iowa.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Extensive Railroad enterprises are now being pushed forward in Iowa and Minnesota, with a view of opening up the rich lands and developing the vast resources in those States. The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, connecting with the Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago Union Roads, will soon be completed to Cedar Falls, in Iowa. At this point the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad, from Cedar Falls to the State line of Minnesota, is under contract to ERASTUS EDGERTON & Co., of New-York, for the sum of $1,025,000. This Road is seventy-five miles long, traverses the course of the Cedar River, which cuts through one of the richest valleys in the State, and terminates at Otranto, at the State line of Minnesota, there connecting with the "Cedar Valley and Minneapolis" Road, (166 miles,) extending to St. Paul. Already the grading on the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Road has been completed to Waverly, a distance of fifteen miles, and a substantial bridge, spanning the Cedar River at that point, is nearly finished. So level is the tract of country through which this Road passes, that not a cut or filling of more than ten feet will be required. The Company pay the contractors in the following manner: $600,000 of their first mortgage 7 ₩ cent. Bonds; $40,000 Mitchell County 10 ₩ cent. Bonds; $60,000 Floyd County 10 ₩ cent. Bonds; $50,000 in lands, deeded along the line of road; $100,000 in cash, and $175,000 in stock and subscriptions to stock—in all $1,025,000. The Company are to issue $650,000 of first mortgage 7 ₩ cent. Bonds, $50,000 of which is for their own account. This will make a bonded debt of about $8,500 per mile. Seeing the great importance of this road, and the increased amount of traffic that must result from it, the Illinois Central, Galena and Chicago Union, and the Dubuque and Sioux City roads, have generally come forward and bound themselves to create a sinking fund for the cancelation of these bonds, by paying to the trustees of the Company bonds referred to, (for five years,) 15 per cent. of all the gross earnings from business passing to and from all points upon the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad over the roads of the above-named companies. This will give these bonds an increased value and make them a safe investment.

Iowa, next to Illinois, is destined to be one of the most productive States in the far West. Her rich, undulating lands, her vast water-power, and extensive mineral resources, are already well known to the people of this country, and are being rapidly developed. Next least among the inducements to immigrants held out by Iowa, is an excellent climate. The Cedar Valley and Minneapolis Road in Minnesota, is graded sixty-five miles, and ready for the iron. This road has passed into the hands of the State of Minnesota, and the work has been suspended for some time; strong inducements are now offered to any responsible parties who will come forward and resume and finish the work.

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But, even without war, we are absolutely compelled in the beginning to expend vast sums to organize a navy, (one of the most immediate pressing needs,) armories, naval and military schools, &c. A standing army of 10,000 men, at the least, will soon be enlisted, which will cost, at the lowest, six millions a year, and may possibly reach ten millions. The navy, for the first year, can scarcely cost less than seven millions, and may reach fifteen. Then there will be a million or two for postal deficiency, and then there is the civil and miscellaneous list.

And right here we want to enter our protest against any diminution of the mail service, and to declare our entire repudiation of the idea that the Postal Department should be required to be self-sustaining, in any greater degree than the naval, the military, or the Civil Department proper. In fact, we think there is the least reason in the world to require the Post-office to pay its way, for, beyond the defence offered by the army and navy, in case of actual invasion, no department of the old, and no department of the new, Federal Government, can ever possibly be felt so directly as a benefit to all classes of the people, as the Post-office Department. * * * * Obviously to our mind, the tariff will not raise sufficient revenue to meet the demands of Government, and the question is how are we to get on? Leaving direct taxation out of view, as the last resort of dire necessity, it is proposed to levy an export duty. And notwithstanding the hardships and inequality of such a system, it is manifestly better than direct taxation, as *any* system must be better than that which calls upon each individual plainly to take the money out of his pocket, and pay his dues at once, and all in a lump, especially when the dues will be so large as now anticipated in the Confederate States. If a tax be levied on exports, *nearly all the money it raises will come out of the cotton planter*, for, except sugar, which mounts up to a respectable figure, the Confederate States export nothing but cotton, worth speaking of. The little rice, tobacco, naval stores and lumber we export amount to a very small sum. *Half a cent a pound on cotton*, as proposed, will bring in eight or ten millions—*all of which the cotton planter must pay*, leaving other industries comparatively untaxed. But even the import and export duties together will not probably produce the amount desired—at least it is extremely problematical, as we shall certainly buy less goods than formerly, and perhaps produce less cotton. The uncertainty and difficulty hanging about the matter are so great that perhaps it is wiser, at present, *to let the tariff remain as at present*, for a few years, until we can form a juster estimate of both receipts and expenditures, to abandon the idea of export duties, and in the meantime resort to some other system of raising money, for money the Government must have.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Un Ballo in Maschera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Guy Mannering.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Central Park.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Rob Roy—First Act of Robert Macaire—Ilish Mormon.

UNION THEATRE—Lucretia Borgia—Lend me Five Shillings.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Woman in White—Curiosities at all Hours.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—Page's "Venus."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The great event to which so many have been looking forward with anxiety—which has excited the hopes and fears of the country to an extent unparalleled in its comparatively brief history—will take place to-day. Abraham Lincoln is to be inaugurated as President of the United States. The occasion has drawn to the Federal Capital a greater crowd, probably, than has ever been assembled there on any similar occasion. The hotels, our correspondent informs us, are filled to overflowing, and thousands, last evening, were seeking private accommodations. Whether the ceremonies will be marred by any untoward event, is, of course, a matter of conjecture, though grave fears are expressed on the subject. Mr. Lincoln himself, however, it is understood, entertains no apprehensions, but believes that the measures which have been taken to preserve the decorum of the occasion will be amply sufficient. On Saturday evening the last great struggle over the Cabinet appointments took place. The conflicting powers were gathered at the rooms of the President elect, and he listened to the arguments urged by each in turn. The result was a resolution on his part to retain those gentlemen already fixed upon, and whose names have already appeared in the Times—though possibly the distribution of positions may be slightly varied. The greatest contention seems to have been in reference to Ex-Governor Chase, of Ohio, and the most strenuous opposition to his confirmation by the Senate is anticipated. On Saturday night, also, Mr. Lincoln concluded his Inaugural Address, and submitted it to the inspection of Mr. Seward—who, it is understood, found very few amendments to suggest. The character of the document is stated to be very positive and matter-of-fact, and treats the subject of the national difficulties very much as has been anticipated by the friends of the new Administration. We repeat our Cabinet list for the convenience of readers:

Secretary of State.....Wm. H. Seward, of N. Y.
Treasury.....Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.
War.....Simon Cameron, of Pa.
Navy.....Montgomery Blair, of Md.
Interior.....Caleb B. Smith, of Ind.
Postmaster-General.....Gideon Welles, of Conn.
Attorney-General.....Edward Bates, of Mo.

Letters from Montgomery, received in Washington, say that a special envoy left the former place several days ago for the Federal capital, and is supposed to be now there. He is instructed to present his credentials immediately after the Inaugaration, as Ambassador from the Southern Confederacy, and will ask its recognition by the United States. He will insist upon an immediate answer, and failing to get it, will retire. His failure to obtain a recognition, it is understood at Montgomery, will be followed by an attack upon Forts Sumter and Pickens, and thus an issue of force will be precipitated upon the new Administration. Whether this programme will be carried out, however, depends somewhat, probably upon the character of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address.

Congress did very little on Saturday calculated either to advance the material interests of the country or to promote a peaceful settlement of the national troubles. In fact, the proceedings in the Senate, although protracted until near midnight, may be considered as absolutely worse than profitless—the session being entirely wasted in foolish discussions as to what ought to be done. Finally, it was voted to adjourn until 7½ o'clock last evening. On reassembling at that time, the Senate galleries were unprecedentedly crowded, and crowds were turned away, unable to gain admission. Mr. Crittenden, after presenting the credentials of Mr. Breckinridge, who is elected to the Senate for six years from to-morrow, proceeded to speak on his resolutions, but the noise in the galleries was so great that it was found impossible to proceed with business. The Sergeant-at-Arms, at the order of the presiding officer, made an endeavor to clear the galleries of all those who did not occupy seats, but he soon reported the task impossible to accomplish. Mr. Douglas moved to elect a new Sergeant-at-Arms who could do his duty; but, comparative quiet having been restored, he withdrew his motion, and Mr. Crittenden proceeded with his speech. He was followed by Messrs. Trumbull, of Illinois, Wigfall, of Texas, and others. In the House an effort was made to suspend the rules in order to take up the bill providing for the collection of revenue at the ports of the seceded States, but it failed for want of a two-thirds vote. This, probably, kills the measure in the present Congress, and whatever is to be done by the new Administration towards the collection of the revenue must be done upon its own responsibility. The resolution censuring Mr. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, for accepting the resignations of those officers of the Navy who resigned for the purpose of taking service in the seceded States, was passed after considerable opposition—95 to 62. No other business of consequence was transacted. The House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. Nearly all the principal Appropriation bills have passed both Houses of Congress, including the Indian, Post-office, Pension, Army, Navy, Military Academy, Civil and Diplomatic, and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The Army bill received the signature of President Buchanan on Saturday.

The Southern "Congress" has concluded to admit the Texas delegates to the full privileges of regular members, notwithstanding the fact that the ordinance of secession has not been acted upon by the people of that State. Messrs. Wigfall and Hemphill, who are among the delegates, will leave Washington immediately for Montgomery. Saturday's session of the "Congress" was a secret one.

In the Virginia State Convention, on Saturday, a resolution in favor of submitting to the people an ordinance of secession was presented and referred. The same disposition was made of an "Anti-Coercion resolution, suggesting that the Government should negotiate with the Southern Confederacy for the transfer of Forts Sumter and Pickens, and a division of the public property and burdens. There was no prospect of an agreement in the Committee on Federal Relations. Several members of the Convention were in Washington yesterday, endeavoring to learn which way the wind blows there.

An effort was made in the Missouri Convention on Friday to reconsider the action requiring delegates to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but it failed. The Convention was permanently organized by the election of Ex-Gov. Price as President, and S. L. Low as Secretary.

Returns from forty-seven counties in North Carolina have been received, which elect forty-eight Union, and twenty-five secession delegates. The majority against a Convention thus far is about 8,000, which, however, is likely to be reduced by further returns.

The people of Norfolk, Va., were thrown into a great deal of excitement, last Friday night, by the report that there was a plot for an immediate negro insurrection at that place. A detachment of militia was ordered out and patrolled the city during the night, but the latest telegram says there are now no fears of an outbreak.

The Secretary of War has published an official order dismissing Gen. Twiggs from the Army, for treachery to the flag of his country," in having surrendered, on demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department, and under his charge.

The steamship *Fulton* sailed for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday, with 63 passengers, and $4,915 in specie. The steamship *Saxonia*, for Southampton and Hamburg, took out 127 passengers, and the *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, 16 cabin, and 106 steerage passengers.

The New-York State Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the Assembly a bill was introduced making it a misdemeanor to engage in the business of a mercantile agency. Bills were presented authorizing the construction of a City railroad on the Third-avenue stage-route, and of horse-railroads in Kings and Queens Counties. A resolution, instructing the Committee on Cities and Villages to report, without further delay, the six bills repealing the six grants of last year for the construction of railroads in this City, was adopted. A motion to reconsider the vote on this resolution was laid over under the rules.

The court-martial on Commander Walke continued its inquisition on Saturday, when further testimony was put in for the defence. Lieut. Daniels, of the *Supply*, was recalled, and was followed by Mr. John Vandyke, Captain's Clerk of the *Supply*, whose evidence was of unusual interest and importance. H. J. Willet, Secretary to Commodore Breese, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; James M. Cooper, Master-Gunner in the United States Navy, and Wm. Conway and John Edwards, seamen, both of whom had been members of the Government at the Pensacola Navy-yard at the time of its seizure by the Florida State troops, were also examined; after which, Paymaster Cahome, the Judge-Advocate conducting the trial, and Capt. Morris, one of the Court, deposed favorably as to Capt. Walke's professional character. The Court then adjourned till to-day.

The German Stadt Theatre was filled to overflowing yesterday afternoon on the occasion of an Anti-Sunday law meeting, mainly of German characteristics. Speeches were made in English and German, and resolutions adopted favoring the immediate repeal of the Sunday laws. An orchestra furnished operatic music, and attendants lager bier.

Another fugitive from justice, at Washington, was, on Saturday, brought before Justice Leonard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged. He was subsequently taken into custody by the United States authorities, whereupon another writ of *habeas corpus* was allowed by Justice Leonard, which could not be served, as the prisoner had been started off for Washington. In the Surrogate's Court the Blankman will case was proceeded with and adjourned until to-day.

There was a breakdown of 2@3 ₩ cent. on State and Railway Stocks, and of 1½ ₩ cent. on Government securities on Saturday, early in the day, on the political accounts from Washington, which were construed as less favorable to peace. In the afternoon the market recovered part of the decline, and left off steady; United States Sixes, new, 94¾; New-York Central, 78½ ₩ cent. No change in Money affairs.

A fair inquiry prevailed for Flour on Saturday, but at prices which were not satisfactory to the principal holders, and transactions were limited. Wheat was heavy and lower. Corn was more sought after and it closed higher. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Provisions were quiet. Moderate sales of Adamantine Candles, Coffee, Sugars, Hay, Dry Codfish, Smoked Herring, Hops, Hides, Rice, and Whisky were reported. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in request. Other branches of trade presented no important change. There were only 896 vessels of all classes in port, yet freight engagements were limited, and rates tended downward.

The New Administration.

This is an eventful day in the political history of the country. It signalizes an important revolution in the conduct of our public affairs—one which, we trust, will prove to be peaceful and beneficent, though it may prove stormy, and, for a time at least, disastrous.

President Lincoln has completed the selection of his Cabinet, after passing through a scene which is becoming discreditably characteristic of our political organization. One would suppose that respect for the man whom they have themselves selected to be the President of the United States, would impose upon his party friends a reasonable degree of confidence in his wisdom and discretion. They ought, at all events, to assume that he knows enough of his duty to ask advice and information when he needs them, and that he also knows where to go for the counsel that is most likely to prove of service. Mr. Lincoln, however, seems to have been beset, from the moment of his arrival at Washington, by a perfect mob of partisan adherents, who were determined to coerce him by importunity, and even by menace, into compliance with their demands. They had marked out a policy for his Administration, selected the members of his Cabinet, decided upon the terms of his inaugural, and resolved to make him merely an instrument for carrying out their schemes.

Mr. Lincoln was compelled to do at last,—what he ought to have done at the very outset;—he dismissed them peremptorily, and declared his determination to form such a Cabinet as his own convictions of propriety and the public good should dictate. The names selected are already before the country, and will commend themselves to general confidence. A great clamor has been raised concerning the appointment of Mr. Chase,—mainly, however, because the enemies of Gov. Seward saw fit to represent him as holding a position of hostility to the policy which Mr. Seward had deemed best suited to the emergencies of the day. We venture to predict that those who have yielded to these representations will find themselves mistaken, and that the Cabinet will be,—as it should be,—a unit upon all the great questions of policy which must at once engage the attention of the Administration.

We shall doubtless publish the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln in our evening edition. No one will expect from it any specification of desirable legislative measures, as it is not addressed to any legislative body. It will embody, however, a statement of the principles by which the new Administration will be guided, and we anticipate such a declaration on this point as ought to be entirely satisfactory to every American who is loyal to the Union, in whatever section he may live. That Mr. Lincoln will proclaim his purpose to maintain the authority of the Government, and to enforce the laws which he will be required to take a solemn oath to execute, no one can doubt. And he will at the same time unquestionably assert the perfect security of Southern rights and interests from all invasion and molestation under his Administration.

We trust that Mr. Lincoln will henceforward "take the responsibility" of repelling all outside dictation in regard to the discharge of the duties of his high office. The country, and especially the Republican Party, has faith in his personal ability, integrity and patriotic devotion to liberty and Union;—and if they can only feel that he will assert, to the fullest extent, the authority with which he is clothed, and stand unmoved by the selfish influences which will seek to sway his conduct,—they will repose with perfect confidence in the justice and success of his Administration.

How the New Tariff Became a Law.—The personal organ of Mr. Buchanan announces that it was with the utmost reluctance he was brought to sign the Tariff bill, so crude, contradictory and impracticable are its provisions; and that nothing but the solicitations of private friends in Pennsylvania brought him at last to overcome his repugnance and give the Executive approval. In other words, the President repeated the disastrous policy of sacrificing the public good to private partialities, which must always remain the historical, distinction of his Administration. Moreover, the Tariff, bad in itself, is presumed to be good for Pennsylvania; and the example of the unjust steward is not needed to suggest the advisability of surrounding his retirement with such small measure of local approval, as this concession to local interests may secure. And then the real responsibility of the measure is with the Republicans, who will have to gather the revenues and results, good or bad, to flow from it; and why should he hesitate? Either of these motives, worthless as they are in any but a desperate case, would have better justified the President, than a mere compliance with the importunity of friends; but the latter carried the day. There are statesmen, said Burke, with intellects approaching the divine; and others with the motives and instincts of peddlers. Our very nearly Ex-President certainly does not belong to the first class.

A Happy Deliverance.

The day for which so many anxious hearts have long waited impatiently, has dawned at last,—and James Buchanan ceases to be President with the setting of the sun that will have already risen before this congratulatory paragraph reaches the eyes for which it is written. Yet he must be an implacable foe, indeed, who can now entertain toward the broken old man who retires from the Chief Magistracy to-day any other feeling than that of sorrowful pity. The fiercest hatred, the bitterest disappointment, the vengeance of those he has betrayed, and the passions of those he has maddened by slander, may well be calmed down at sight of the baulked, forsaken, friendless old President. Even the relentless pen of History, while it chronicles his crimes, must be tempered with commiseration for his misfortunes. The old man's eyes are growing dim; the world is shrinking from his side; one by one his friends have deserted him; his country has repudiated him; and, like the dying Hobbes, he gropes about in the dark, cheerless and alone. "Governor," said he, to the seceding-Senator Fitzpatrick, a few days ago, "Governor, the current of events warns me that we shall never meet again on this side the grave. I have tried to do my duty to both sections, and have displeased both. I feel isolated in the world."

After a long life occupied from youth in the conduct of great affairs; having been in the service of his country at home and abroad for half a century; after passing through all the gradations of official life, rich in the fruits of experience and ripe in that wisdom which is the gift of time—he attained at last the splendid office which had been the hope and dream of his whole life. He leaves that office now—the Government shaken, the Constitution repudiated, seven States in revolution, and thirty thousand men in arms against the Union—while he, defied, despised, weeping, impotently stammers out to his countrymen, "*Friends, I will never despair of the Republic!*" In the presence of a catastrophe which he himself had madly invoked, but was powerless to control, he stands gibbering his objurgations, prayers and entreaties. It is King Lear who is speaking to us by his mouth:

> "Pray do not mock me!
> I am a very foolish, fond old man,
> Fourscore and upward; and, to deal plainly,
> I fear I am not in my perfect mind!"

It would be difficult to say which is the most disgraceful event in Mr. Buchanan's Presidential career. It were long to tell of his feuds with his old friends—his hypocritical alliances with imperious foes—his monstrous treatment of Kansas—his connivance with corruption, with the embezzlements of his Ministers, the plunderings by officials and by contractors, and their almost universal dishonesty—of his timidity and double-dealing—of his slanderous messages—of his collusion with traitors and complicity with treason, and finally of his bringing the whole Government into overwhelming disgrace, contempt and ruin.

The events are as yet too recent, and the passions of the nation too strong, to permit a calm historical appreciation of either the events or the man. It must be taken into account that his Administration fell just at a time when political, and particularly domestic complications, had reached a crisis which, perhaps, not even the greatest abilities could have kept from running into dangerous results. The internal and sectional broils which had been the legacy of every American President for a quarter of a century, stimulated at that time into unprecedented fury by the Kansas struggle, together with complications with England and Spain, and with several of the Governments of South and Central America, and innumerable minor unsolved political difficulties, rendered the administration of affairs anything but an easy task. To this task, however, Mr. Buchanan brought high intellectual gifts—a name for statesmanship greater than any living American; a more intimate knowledge of foreign affairs than any of his predecessors; a more thorough acquaintance with the whole routine of official life; the complete confidence of that section of the country where only troubles were likely to arise, and a reputation for moderation, tact, and knowledge of men, fit to steer him safely through all possible difficulties. But Mr. Buchanan had hardly reached the place before his natural deficiencies of character and principle began to appear. A timid, vacillating, double-dealing course marked his policy at a time when courage, purity and manhood were imperatively required. Embittered sectionalism to be appeased—fillibustering repressed—treason, even then threatened, to be nipped in the bud—official corruption outrooted—and the conduct of affairs purified by the influences of a generous patriotism; such was the work Mr. Buchanan had to perform—and failed.

In Mr. Buchanan's case even that poor comfort, seldom if ever lacking hitherto, is denied us now, of reflecting that he might have been worse. Correct in personal deportment, of cheerful temper, with manners dignified and courtly, we have many evidences, notable among which is his famous Pittsburgh letter, that he understood perfectly the cancerous and deadly nature of the fraud and corruption which he nevertheless infused into the veins of the body politic. Obliged as a President is, of necessity, to act by deputy, he took special care that his agents should be the worst and least scrupulous men in the community. If public notoriety had fastened upon any man the brand of being an utterly unprincipled and irresponsible political adventurer, he was almost certain to be selected by Mr. Buchanan for some post of high public responsibility, in which he could be most certain to confirm the public estimate of his character, and to make the President himself a partner to his crimes. No man of less ability and public experience could possibly have succeeded so admirably in surrounding himself so exclusively with calm, calculating knaves like Floyd, Cobb and Thompson for personal advisers, with desperate traitors like Slidell, Toombs and Mason for his Senatorial counselors, and with the worst specimens of a flagitious party, in its last stages of corruption and decay, for his subordinate officers and his personal companions. Nothing is more just than to hold a President rigidly responsible for the character of his appointees; and judged by this rule, Mr. Buchanan's consistency of character and conduct is thoroughly vindicated.

If Mr. Buchanan's career may illustrate anything, it most forcibly illustrates how much evil may result from merely negative vices—from vacillation, hypocrisy and imbecility. Happily the conditions of our American Democracy put sharp limits to individual influence, whether good or bad; and the advancing tide of events will soon sweep away the actions of this weak old man, like bubbles from off the face of the ocean.

The Policy for the Crisis.

The Troy *Whig* makes the following comment on a recent paragraph in the Times concerning the advantages of *delay* to the cause of Union:

> "Considering that the Times was for weeks and weeks advocating immediate coercive measures, and that it blamed, in no mild terms, Mr. Buchanan for not adopting the rigorous and warlike measures towards the people of the seceding States, the admission above, that *forbearance has saved the country*, is significant, however inevitable."

The *Whig* can scarcely need to be told that in a revolution the propriety of any action depends upon the *time* at which it is taken. What may be good policy one day, may become rash and ruinous the next. And this has been preëminently true in regard to the secession movement.

We have certainly denounced the utter imbecility which Mr. Buchanan has brought to the management of this question from first to last. He ought in the first place, in view of the threats of secession made in advance, to have so strengthened every Southern fort before the election that no temptation to take them would have been held out to Seceders. Instead of this he sent *arms* thither from the North, but no troops to guard them. He thus held out every possible inducement to Southern mobs to seize the arms and take possession of the forts.

His action after South Carolina had seceded was marked by similar stupidity. If he had promptly reinforced the forts at Charleston, as well as all other important posts, no effective opposition could possibly have been offered,—the vigor of the Government would have been proclaimed, and the States which were *thinking* of secession would have seen that there were two sides to the question. Prompt action in that direction on his part would, in our judgment, have prevented the secession of Georgia, Louisiana, and possibly of other States; and it would certainly have preserved an immense amount of Government property which has now fallen into the hands of the enemy.

These were the "coercive measures" which we advocated at the outset, and down to the last moment when they could, in our judgment, have done any good. Instead of acting on this policy Mr. Buchanan tampered with treason,—negotiated with the traitors, argued their cause in his message, abandoned the forts one after another to the insurgent States, refused reinforcements where they were needed, and, but for the unexpected removal of Major Anderson to Fort Sumter, would have surrendered *everything* to secession.

There was thus presented a very different state of things. Instead of holding what was our own, he had put it in the hands of our enemies,—and then the question turned upon the policy of at once attempting to retake it. If he had done his duty at the outset, he would have thrown on the seceding States the responsibility of commencing war, if they should attempt to dispossess the Federal Government. He has so played into the hands of the traitors, that this responsibility is now transferred to the United States, and the question to be decided is, whether the recapture of the forts that have been taken, is of sufficient importance to the Government to authorize the assumption now of so serious a responsibility.

Another circumstance occurred, moreover, which changed the state of things. It had been taken for granted at the outset that all the slaveholding States were ready to join the secession movement. But the elections in Virginia and Tennessee, and the State action of Kentucky and Maryland, revealed the existence of a powerful and resolute Union Party in each of those States. It was no longer a question, therefore, of dealing with *traitors*; we had *friends* to think of and provide for. It would have been as bad policy as bad faith, to have disregarded them in the further management of this affair,—to have paid no attention to their position, their necessities, their interests and their wishes in this emergency. *If the Union is to be saved, it must be by the aid of the Union men in the South.* We opposed all movements of compromise or concession *as premature*, until the Union Party in the Southern States had declared itself. It has done so now,—and is ready to take the field and fight the enemy on his own soil. It is our duty and our interest to make these men our allies,—to extend to them the right hand of fellowship,—and to give them material aid and comfort in the contest upon which they are about to enter in defence of the Union and Constitution. And we repeat, what we have said already more than once,—that if the party which now takes possession of the Government has not the wisdom and the magnanimity to accomplish this,—if it cannot enlarge its horizon and escape the narrowness of mere partizanship, sufficiently to seize this golden opportunity of making itself impregnable in the hearts of all lovers of the Union,—then it is not equal to the task which has devolved upon it,—and its failure will be quite as conspicuous and as disgraceful as that of the feeble and faithless Administration which it has the good fortune to succeed. *Nous verrons!*

The Plot Against Mr. Lincoln's Life.—The Baltimore papers continue to be unduly excited about the rumored plot against Mr. Lincoln's life, and are especially vehement in their denunciations of the New-York Press, for asserting the existence of such a plot. There would be some show of reason for this excess of indignation if Baltimore itself were supposed to have been the sole participant in the conspiracy,—though even the residents of that city must acknowledge that its past history affords some warrant for more than usual precautions against mob violence. The Baltimore papers themselves have chronicled the fact that insults of the grossest kind were offered to Mrs. Lincoln during her journey to Washington; and the *Sun*, the special organ and agent of the Secessionists, stated that Mr. Buchanan was insulted by a rowdy mob during his passage to the Capital.

There will probably be no occasion for spreading before the public all the facts known in official quarters concerning the plot against Mr. Lincoln's life. The *Tribune's* declaration that those who took the responsibility of warning Mr. Lincoln against it, must make public everything they knew in regard to it, if they would "escape the severest censure," proves to have been a mistake. The public is very well satisfied that Mr. Lincoln did precisely as any other man of ordinary prudence would have done under similar circumstances, and is heartily content that he reached the capital quietly and safely.

But there can be no harm in saying now, that according to our understanding of the matter, this plot did not originate in Baltimore, *but in South Carolina*, and the intended actors in it were from that State. Baltimore had been selected as the scene on which that plot was to be executed, because it was supposed that, with the arrangements made, escape from that city into a section where the Federal authority is wholly repudiated, and where the assassins of a Republican President might expect protection, would be much more feasible than from any other point.

We make this statement in justice to Baltimore,—and upon authority which we believe to be entirely reliable. We have not the slightest doubt of the substantial justice of the claims put forth by the Press of that City, that it is much less under the control of ruffian rowdyism than it was a few years since,—and special pains would, doubtless, have been taken to protect Mr. Lincoln against harm. But without any impeachment of the loyalty of the citizens of Baltimore, quite enough was known to justify the course which was pursued.

Postal Facilities in the Cotton States.

The Secessionists are beginning to realize that the victory which they claim to have achieved in seven States of the Union, has not been exempt from very serious drawbacks. Thus, the Savannah *Republican* already finds that the Postal system, than which "no service performed by the Government is more essential to the interests of the people," must be extensively retrenched and abridged in the Southern Confederacy. Those citizens of the Confederate States, it says, who are "expecting no abridgment of the facilities heretofore enjoyed" under the Postal system of the United States, are doomed to be disappointed, and "must be reconciled" to the diminution of the mail service as one of the "inconveniences incident" to the secession programme.

It then goes on to announce that the present small Post-offices can no longer be maintained under the Secession Government, and that "one Post-office to a county, and that at the Capital, must probably be the extent of our mail facilities." The *Republican* also announces that for these diminished facilities, "the rate on single letters will be raised from three to at least five cents per half ounce, and in like proportion for heavier matter,"—and that neighborhoods and small towns will have to club together at their own expense for the purpose of establishing "private mail communication" with the county capitals, to which the future Post-offices of the Confederacy are to be confined. "These things may be regarded as hardships," confesses the *Republican*, with admirable candor, "and will undoubtedly be the subject of numberless complaints,"—two predictions so clear in themselves, that we at once admit them as if already proved, belonging, as they do, to the order of self-evident truths.

Under the Postal system of the United States, the profits of the New-York Post-office about paid the deficiency of all the Post-offices of Georgia,—the mail service in the latter State costing $358,000 per annum, while the receipts into the Treasury from the same source were but $168,000, leaving a deficit of $190,000 to be paid out of the national exchequer. The idea that by raising the rate of postage from three to five cents per half ounce, the postal revenue can be increased, is one contrary to the experience of the entire postal history of the world, and can only operate to secure a reverse result. Under a high postal tariff, letters to a great extent cease to be written except on matters of business or family necessity,—the commercial maxim of "small profits and quick returns" applying with, perhaps, more force to the Post-office Department than to any other branch of general business. The maintenance of private or merely social correspondence is largely a matter of habit—a thing kept up at regular intervals because there is no excuse for breaking it off; but ceasing after a time to lose its vivid interest, and apt to be seriously diminished by any change making it a more expensive luxury, or breaking in upon the regular monotony of its custom. Such has been the experience of all civilized nations in regard to the cheap-postage question; and if the Confederate States hope to increase their receipts by raising the price of sending a letter, while diminishing the facilities for its transmission and receipt, it will only furnish another evidence of their want of business education, and the unfitness of an agricultural people to grapple with commercial problems.

Making Candidates for Federal Office.—Certain of our City journals appear anxious to relieve the new Administration of the perplexities attending the distribution of Federal patronage in this City. Week after week they publish long lists of candidates for every office under the General Government, from Collector of Port down to laborer in the Public Store. They know the secret hopes of all aspirants, and the services on which such hopes are based; they have seen letters of promise from potential quarters, and can read every official horoscope at a glance. Merchants, lawyers, bankers, and gentlemen of leisure, find themselves suddenly paraded before the world as hungry applicants for seats of more or less prominence at the public crib;—men who are in business for themselves, or have steady employment, learn for the first time, through some one or other of these journals, that they have been "actively at work getting up testimonials and recommendations" to secure some Custom-house or Post-office—places which under no possible circumstances either could they or would they accept if tendered. They are not office-seekers, and their credit is injured by being represented in such a light. But what redress have they against the journal making the announcement—it certainly being no libel to state that a gentleman is anxious to serve his country in some post of honor and emolument?

These lists of candidates for office are formed, as a general rule, on the personal likes and dislikes of their various manufacturers—pecuniary considerations now and then interposing, no doubt, to moderate a harsh opinion, or convert it into a friendly one. Sometimes, so wild and multitudinous are the conjectures as to probable recipients of office, as to half incline us to believe that the names must have been taken at random out of the City Directory. Men, wealthy, prosperous in business, and who would accept no position in the gift of the Administration, are set down as being eagerly in pursuit of a night-watchmanship in the Custom-house; while mere political adventurers, or broken-down and bankrupt Ward politicians are paraded, with an immense flourish of trumpets, as future Surveyors of Port, Navy officers and Postmasters.

That this latter class of candidates feel flattered by these attentions and mentions, we make no doubt; but as to what must be the sensation of high-toned and respectable citizens on finding themselves paraded as the rivals, and likely to be the unsuccessful rivals, of men with whom no inducement could make them associate, we can only conjecture. Doubtless the offended papers must find this business of candidate-making a profitable one, or they would not pursue it with such steadiness. We fancy, however, that the back files of the papers in question will not be consulted when the appointing power commences to arrange the "slate" for the City and State of New-York.

Tyler and Treason.

When Mr. Tyler returned to Richmond, reporting that nothing was to be hoped from the Peace Conference, and that *sauve que peut* was the order for the Border States, he enacted a part for which he had unquestionably prepared himself from the first. From the very first it was apparent that either Mr. Tyler misrepresented the sentiment of Virginia, or that the Northern Slave States were in no position to negotiate for peace. His attitude was not that of a mediator, but of an agent and attorney for the seceded States. He was the medium through which President Davis and Gov. Pickens transmitted their insulting messages to the Federal Executive; the negotiator who attempted to bring about an evacuation of the forts; the prompt and menacing interrogator of Government, as to any rumored energy of action, in order to forewarn his principals in the Gulf States. This activity in behalf of insurgents and traitors could not fail to neutralize the apparent zeal of the Ex-President for peace; and, reviewing his labors and their result in the light of these attachments, we are driven to the conviction that it was not to restore union, but to make the union appear impracticable, that the author of Texan annexation embarked in his late profitless enterprise. It was to complete that task of precipitation which Yancey had planned, and Davis but half realized, that we have been amused with these displays.

Happily for the country, there were other men from the Border States whose ardor for the Union was more sincere; and whose aims were directed, not to the aid, but to the absolute defeat and repulse of secession. These have carried back to their constituents a very different representation of the issue, and of the alternative the failure of their error appears to threaten. They have to tell that the intervention of a Republican Administration in the domestic institutions of the several States is as little to be apprehended as it would have been from the success of Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Douglas. They have to report that the Territorial question had only been discussed to prove its immateriality; that whatever undetermined difference there was related to Territories which might never be acquired, and contingencies never likely to happen. These truths, if nothing else, have been demonstrated by their otherwise fruitless deliberations; and well understood at the South, they will tend strongly to reassure the Union men, and furnish that platform upon which they can safely fight for the existing order of things. The secret agents of secession are subtle and active; their antagonists are bold, steady and intelligent, and possess the sympathy and the confidence of the masses.

Not Quite.

"Men will make strange things for money," as the Brahmin remarked when he first saw a monkey, and it cannot be denied that science at the present day works wonders. Still, neither money nor science have, as we are aware, as yet succeeded in enabling humanity to compass the miracle of eating a cake and still having it—and yet the Cotton seceding States seem to have made up their representative minds, as set forth in their Press, that it can be done, it must be done, and shall be done speedily. As is set forth in the following extract from the Memphis *Appeal*:

> "Southern planters would consult the interest of their section by, for one or two seasons at least, dividing and diversifying their crops—planting less cotton and more grain, and raising more stock. By such a policy they would render themselves entirely independent of the North for their food supplies, while they would give a sore lesson to the abolitionists of the North and of Europe, and teach them the suicidal folly of making war on the institution by whose labor the cotton which both feeds and clothes them is produced. The world must have cotton, and the Southern States is the only section of the world where it can be raised in such quantities as to render it a cheaper article than linen, wool or flax. We make the suggestion. Will our planters give it a trial?

"Well chanted," quoth Panurge. Now if half the planting capital be applied to corn and grain raising, it follows that the cotton crop in question must be diminished one half. How, then, can it be raised in such quantities as to render it a cheaper article than linen, wool or flax? "But," say the cotton raisers, "the half will sell for as much as the whole now does." Will it indeed, when experience has shown that a much smaller reduction is all-sufficient to bring in the quantity required by England from other sources. Gentlemen, it can't be done. You can't eat your corn and sell your cotton together, scheme as you will. If it were possible it would have been done long, long ago. Excuse us for suggesting that this extremely ingenious device recals those plans for perpetual motion with which inventive geniuses so frequently favor the world—each of which has but one slight drawback—*it won't work*.

Finally, it is all very well to say, "raise half a cotton crop;" but who is to do it? Who *will* do it? Did our cotemporary ever see the pantomime in which Jouisse and Pierrot agree to try who can stand the longest, each on his head, and in which each stands on his feet unseen by the other, until a chance peep reveals the mutual deception? We mean no offence to anybody, but we believe from Liverpool complaints of sanded cotton, that after all, when you scratch a Southron, you find as wary a Yankee as ever peddled nutmegs—if one only goes deep enough. Only no sane Yankee would ever dream of committing such a stupendous absurdity as

"scheming to eat a cake, and have it at the same time intact, as recommended by our shrewd cotemporary. That cake is, we fear, all dough.

A VERY STRONG CASE.—Is it possible Mr. BUCHANAN adds the sin of ingratitude to the long catalogue of his other crimes? Our Washington correspondent says he refuses Mr. BENNETT'S demand of the mission to Sardinia. On what ground he bases such a refusal it is not easy to guess. It cannot possibly be on the score of character, for he has waived all such objections by making Mr. B. his special bosom friend during the whole of his Administration. It cannot be that he underrates his public influence, for he has toadied to it, with a degree of servility unapproached by any person living except some of his own appointees, from the beginning of his career. One of his earliest acts was to,falsify, a pledge to the public, for the *Herald's* benefit,—and there has been no time since when he has not stood ready to forfeit his word, or make any other equally trifling sacrifice, at its command. It is but just to say, furthermore, that he has reaped his reward as he went along, in one steady stream of fulsome eulogy in the columns of the *Herald*. Probably nothing has done more to intensify that public contempt which he now enjoys, than the peculiar praise he has received from that quarter. But as Mr. BUCHANAN cannot be supposed to understand this, his ingratitude is none the less inexcusable.

THE UNION OF EXTREMES.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* says:

"The opponents of conciliation at the North—the 'no compromise, no concession' Republicans of the *Tribune* school—now stand on the same platform with the Secessionists of the South. The extremes meet. Both resolutely resist the concessions of opinion, the modification of ultra views, the spirit of conciliation necessary to preserve the Union. These Disunionists—whether North or South of Mason and Dixon's line—will be crushed out by the patriotic, Union-loving sentiment of the country."

The first voice raised at the North after the secession of South Carolina, was that of WENDELL PHILLIPS, in open exultation over the impending dissolution of the Union. He declared it to be the grand consummation at which the Abolitionists had been aiming for years,—and thanked God for the prospect of their speedy triumph. He denounced Mr. SEWARD for his devotion to the Union,—applauded the *Tribune* for its unflinching hostility to all attempts to preserve it, and for its advocacy of "peaceable separation,"—and paid the highest possible tribute of praise to South Carolina for the boldness and courage with which she had brought on the crisis. This is by no means the first time that the Disunionists at the North and South have united in their policy; but it is the first time they have been able to join in congratulations on the apparent triumph of their views.

OUR REPORTS.—We beg to acknowledge, from the General Post-office in the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, of a notification that a letter in that office, intended for the TIMES, cannot be forwarded until the postage of *four cents* has been paid,—but promising to forward it immediately on receipt of that sum. As the news would probably be of little value after such a delay as would be involved in this process, we shall decline the invitation.

AMUSEMENTS.

The withdrawal from the Academy bills of VERDI'S new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," although rendered necessary by the pressure of other novelties, and the need of some little repose for the singers, who, during the last week of its run, sang it here and in Brooklyn five times, was not altogether a profitable procedure. The house on Monday, when "Un Ballo" was played for the last time, was very fine; on Wednesday, when Miss KELLOGG made her *debut*, it was from fair to middling; on Friday, when "Don Giovanni" was done, it was positively bad. This is the record in New-York. In Brooklyn, two performances—one on Tuesday, ("I Puritani,") the other on Saturday, ("Don Giovanni,") have been given. The house, on both occasions, was but partly filled. A brilliant *matinée*, on Saturday, at the Fourteenth-street establishment, fortunately brought the week to a profitable end. On the whole, however, it has been the least satisfactory of the season, both in a pecuniary and artistic point of view. The performance of "Don Giovanni" was not what it ought to have been; even the admirers of Miss HINKLEY were unable to appreciate it, for the character of *Zerlina* is certainly beyond that lady's powers. To Miss KELLOGG then, we are indebted for the only real feature of the week. Critics seem to be divided about this lady's merits; but that she made a great success is not disputed. The future alone will determine whether she is destined to occupy a prominent place before our public. We confess that we see no reason why she should not. To-night VERDI'S new opera will resume its place on the bills, and a large and fashionable audience may be expected. It is unquestionably a favorite with the operatic portion of our public. The season terminates with the present week, after which the artists will probably pay a short visit to Boston, and return in time for a Spring campaign, when "Aroldo" by VERDI, and "Zampa" by HEROLD, will be produced.

The English Opera Company at Niblo's has drawn three good houses during the past week. BALFE'S "Bohemian Girl" will be given to-morrow evening for the benefit of Mr. AINSLEY COOK. The season, it is stated, will end with this performance.

The Theatres have not found it necessary to make any changes in their bills, and the announcements for the present week do not promise much in the way of novelty. The most noticeable of the rumors concerning things to be done, is that Mr. WALLACK has in preparation a new comedy by Mr. WILKINS, the dramatic critic of the *Herald*, which will be produced with all possible expedition. Until it is in readiness, the local drama called "Central Park," will be played. At the Winter Garden, Miss CUSHMAN has drawn fine audiences to witness her strongly marked personation of *Nancy Sykes* in "Oliver Twist." The drama, however, is too repulsive for the present taste of a Broadway public, and was withdrawn on Saturday. To-night, the famous play of "Guy Mannering," in which Miss CUSHMAN as *Meg Merriles* is seen to the greatest possible advantage, will be produced. The general distribution is good, and there can hardly be a doubt that Miss CUSHMAN will renew her former triumphs in the startling rôle of the gypsey woman. At Niblo's Garden, Mr. FORREST will repeat his fine performance of *Jack Cade*, in the drama of that name. At Laura Keene's, the "Seven Sisters" continue to attract splendid houses. The piece is given to-night for the one hundred and fourth consecutive time—a run altogether unparalled in this City. At the New-Bowery Theatre, Prof. ANDERSON lays aside his magic mantle, and once more clutches at histrionic laurels. He plays *Rob Roy* to-night. At Barnum's Museum, the "elegant and chaste" drama, called the "Woman in White," will be repeated day and night during the present week. And at Hooley & Campbell's, an entire change of programme is promised.

Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, one of the few truly great artists of the age, gave a very select *matinée* at Dodworth's, on Thursday last. The affair was characterized by several innovations. The piano, instead of occupying the ordinary position on the platform, was placed on a stand in the middle of the room, and completely surrounded by benches filled with the pianist's fair friends and admirers, who were thus able to watch his executive powers. Perhaps between the pieces, Mr. SATTER did as much execution as when he had his hands on the piano-board. The programme was an agreeable exception to the programmes we have recently been indulged with. It contained but four numbers, and there was not a piece in it that could weary the listener. Of two of these numbers we have frequently spoken, namely: the transcriptions of the overtures to ROSSINI'S "William Tell," and WAGNER'S "Tannhauser." The latter is a remarkably successful attempt at orchestral imitation, and exhibits Mr. SATTER'S wonderful executive ability to the best advantage. BEETHOVEN'S "Sonata," in A flat (the one with the "Marche Funèbre" in it) followed, and was played superbly, with all the freedom and poetic license which such works demand. Then we had a cluster of pieces; CHOPIN'S *Impromptu*, a mazurka called *Jeunesse*, by GOTTSCHALK, and a kind of rhapsody called *La voix du coeur*, by Mr. SATTER. The latter, although introduced as a trifle, is in point of length an important work. There are phrases and passages in it of great merit, but as a whole it lacks coherence and freshness. It was, of course, beautifully played, and at its close Mr. SATTER was requested by several ladies to give an improvisation on Italian melodies, and did so. The room was well filled.

The second performance of Mr. BRISTOW'S new oratorio, "Praise to God," was given at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, and attracted a good audience, although not numerically so strong as it ought to have been. A very slight familiarity with the music is sufficient to impress its many beauties on the ear. The various musical societies throughout the country cannot do better than produce this latest and most meritorious work of a really able man.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 2.

Mr. FISHER reported by bill to repeal the Brooklyn Third-street Improvement act.

Mr. ROBINSON reported the Annual Supply bill, and it was made the special order for Thursday evening.

Mr. FISH gave notice of a bill to provide for the payment of interest to the individual creditors of the State.

Mr. BIRDSALL introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to engage in the business of a mercantile agency, punishable by six months' imprisonment.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced a bill in addition to the act relating to the sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, which incorporates the Trustees under the contract for sale with such persons as they may associate with them. The holders of unsecured and judgment debts, entitled to preferred stock, are to present claims before the 29th of July, preferred stock to be entitled to preferred dividends out of the earnings, not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum.

Mr. DUTCHER introduced a bill to make the rate of milk freight on the Harlem Railroad three-quarters of a cent per quart.

Mr. DARCY introduced a bill to authorize the construction of Horse Railroads in Kings and Queens Counties.

Mr. MOORE brought in a bill to authorize JOHN F. MILLS to use rail cars as a means of conveyance for passengers over the line of his licensed stage route. It authorizes a City Railroad on the Third-avenue stage route to any point where the omnibuses now run.

Mr. FARNUM introduced a bill to extend all jail limits over the whole territory of every city and village.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Cities and Villages to report without any further delay, for the consideration of the House, the six bills repealing the six several grants of last year to individuals for the construction of railroads in New-York. He demanded the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered, and the resolution passed, 68 to 10.

Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN took the floor and moved a reconsideration, desiring to debate his motion.

Mr. PRENDERGAST, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, in the Chair, decided that the motion to reconsider giving rise to debate, must lie on the table.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN expressed the belief that the decision was correct.

Mr. ROBINSON rose to argue against such decision, when Mr. LITTLEJOHN pleaded illness as the reason he did not desire to debate the resolution to-day.

Mr. ROBINSON, on that appeal, consented that the motion should lie on the table.

A large number of local bills were moved forward, and the House adjourned till Monday, at 7:30 P. M.

The Senate is not in session.

Additional by the California Overland Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, March 2.

The following items of news were received by the Pony Express yesterday, but their transmission was delayed till now in consequence of an accident to the telegraph:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 16—3:40 P. M.

The former tariff of the Sandwich Islands was five per cent., which some think is as high a duty as the best interest of the islands will admit without materially checking the trade. The subject is freely discussed by the local papers. The annual statistics also show a large decline in the production of the principal staple products of the islands, which is looked upon by all parties as somewhat singular, and not so easily accounted for. The political *Polynesian* attributes it to a drought and blight, but the *Advertiser* denies that these causes have had even as much effect during 1860 as in previous years, but attributes it to the financial policy of the Government. From a table published by the *Advertiser* it appears that there had been a decrease in imports for the year 1860 of $332,000; in exports of $128,000; in domestic produce exported of $148,000; in revenue receipts of nearly $15,000; a large decrease in the trans-shipment of oil and bone, and a decrease of twenty-two merchant arrivals, with a tonnage of 18,000.

The late census gives Honolulu a population of 12,408 native Hawaiians and half caste; 1,616 foreigners and their children, and 285 Chinamen. The foreign population consists of 1,180 males and 436 females.

A movement was being made to erect a monument to Capt. COOK.

The exportation of Hawaiian salt, during 1860, amounted to 884 tons.

Hon. J. A. PARKER, the new United States Consul, had arrived at Honolulu.

Arrived at Honolulu Jan. 2, whale ship Montreal, Soule, and whale bark Florence, Spencer, from a cruise, and both sailed again the same day for the West; 10th, ship Ocean Express, Hale, from San Francisco for Baker's Island; 11th, whale-ship Braganza, Turner, from sea, lay off and on, and sailed again the same day to cruise. Ship Osborne Howes, Baxter, from San Francisco for Phœnix Island; 18th, bark Early Bird, Cook, from San Francisco for China; sailed again 20th; 21st, ship Fair Wind, Cowell, from San Francisco for Baker's Island; 22d, ship Norwester, Ahny, from San Francisco for China. Sailed Jan. 1, Hanoverian bark Horburg, Thomson, for Hong Kong; 2d, ship Siam, Rice, for Jarvis Island; 3d, bark Behring, Gilliott, for New-Bedford, with oil, bone, hides, &c.; 15th, ship Osborne Howes, Baxter, for Phœnix and McKean's Islands; 16th, ship Ocean Express, Hale, for Baker's Island; 20th, Russian ship Nicolai, Skagals, for Cronstadt; Russian whale ship Grefoe Berg, Enberg, for Bremen; 26th, ship Emily Morgan, Whitesides, to cruise; 28th, H. B. M. steam sloop Alert, Pease, for Fanning Island, Tahita and Valparaiso.

The resolution which passed the Assembly of the California Legislature early in the week, indorsing the Crittenden Compromise plan to the patriotic support of the Douglas and Breckinridge members of the Legislature, is still under consideration in the Senate. It was drawn up by Gen. DENVER, and is advocated by a portion of both wings of the Democracy, as a basis for reorganizing that party in California. The proposition in the Senate is to strike out the names of DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE, and then indorse the simple Crittenden plan.

Several attempts to pass the Senate resolution for a Joint Committee to elect a United States Senator on the 20th, have failed, and the Douglas Democrats have concluded to nominate a Senatorial candidate if possible, and endeavor to get a joint convention afterwards. If the strength of that party can be concentrated on one candidate, it will probably be easy to procure the four or five votes needed to call a Convention and elect from either the Republicans or Breckinridge Democrats, according as the candidate is of Northern or Southern predilection. The Douglas men held a caucus at Sacramento last night. All the members were present. Two ballots were taken for United States Senator, and on each Denver received 15, Nugent 10, Randolph 12, and McDougall 15; necessary to a choice, 28. Messrs. LEET and WALDEN declined to vote. The caucus adjourned to meet this evening.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 2.

The liquor establishment of HOFFHEIMER & BROS., on Columbia-street, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, with most of the stock. The premises of L. L. HORDERY, commission merchant, adjoining, was damaged to the amount of $2,500. The aggregate loss is $20,000. Insurance to the amount of the loss is secured.

Newfoundland Politics.

ST. JOHNS, Friday, March 1.

The Executive Council were dismissed by the Governor to-day, owing, it is said, to the Colonial Secretary charging the Governor with assisting the minority to defeat the Currency bill. There is likely to be a general election.

Great Western Railway Traffic.

HAMILTON, Saturday, March 2.

The Great Western Railway traffic of the week, ending yesterday, amounts to $44,000—an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $4,000.

Hudson River Navigation.

RONDOUT, Saturday, March 2.

The steamer *Eagle* arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock, from New-York City. The Captain reports but little ice, and that very soft. She leaves again this afternoon for New-York.

The Steamer Monarch Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 2.

The steamer *Monarch*, from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, struck a rock and sunk this morning at the head of the Falls, in shoal water. Her deck freight is uninjured.

Non-Arrival of the Australasian.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, March 3—Midnight.

As yet we have no signs of the steamer *Australasian*, now due with later advices from Europe. The wind is fresh from the S. W., and the weather is very hazy.

Non-Arrival of the Australasian.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, March 2—Midnight.

There are no signs of the steamer *Australasian*. Weather clear off shore; no wind.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 2.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ESCAPE OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE SLAVE.—As the steamship *Yorktown* was about sailing from her pier, No. 13, North River, for Virginia, on Saturday afternoon, a carriage drove on to the wharf, containing an alleged fugitive slave named JOHN POLHEMUS, in custody of two Deputy United States Marshals. On alighting from the carriage, the negro appeared disinclined to embark on board the steamer, and his unwillingness assumed a more determined form when the Marshals resorted to force. They attempted to drag him across the plank, but he stoutly resisted, and, seizing the rails, cried lustily for help from the bystanders. Responsive to the cries, a large crowd soon collected on the wharf, among whom was a policeman named ARMSTRONG, who interfered in behalf of the negro, and asked the Marshals to produce their authority for the proceeding in which they were engaged. They had left the papers behind them, and while one of them was gone after the documents, the negro escaped from the custody of the other Marshal and ran away. The Marshal gave chase, but POLHEMUS proved the more nimble-footed, and succeeded in making his escape. When last seen, he was running up West-street. The negro was alleged to be a fugitive from Mr. JAMESON, of Lynchburgh, Va., and to have confessed the fact to his master, now in this City. Whether any legal proceedings were taken in the case, or whether the negro consented to return with his master, but afterwards repented, did not transpire.

DEDICATION.—The Dutch Reformed Church lately erected in Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, by the congregation heretofore worshiping at the church corner of Broome and Greene streets, was dedicated to Divine service yesterday morning. The services were opened by prayer by Rev. H. B. STRYKER. The dedication sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, after which the congregation was addressed by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University. A sermon was preached in the afternoon by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, and in the evening by Rev. D. BETHUNE. This is one of the most commodious and elegant of the new up-town churches, and cost upwards of $60 000. The old church in Greene-street was built in 1823.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.—JAMES FEELY, an occupant of the house No. 150 Baxter-street, was arrested by the Fourteenth Ward Police on Saturday night, charged with beating his wife while intoxicated. The prisoner was placed in one of the cells at the Station-house, where he was shortly after found by the doorman, hanging by the neck from the door of his cell, and quite dead. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on the body yesterday, when the Jury rendered a verdict of suicide by hanging. The unfortunate man was a native of Ireland, aged 50 years.

CLEANING THE STREETS.—Mr. HACKLEY, the contractor for cleaning the streets of the City, commences work to-day, with two hundred and twenty-five men, who will be divided into twelve squads. Since the confirmation of his contract, he has only attended to the removal of ashes and garbage. The effort to-day will be his first attempt at street-cleaning.

ACCIDENT TO JOSEPH WALKER.—JOSEPH WALKER, Esq., of Wall street, met with a serious fall down a flight of stairs Saturday noon—he was taken up directly by his sons, suffering intensely from pain, placed in a carriage and conveyed to his residence.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to March 1, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Feb. 22	199	104	303
Admitted to March 1	39	18	57
Discharged, cured or relieved	36	14	50
Died	—	5	5
Remaining at date	202	103	305

Males, 271; Females 34.

Stationery and Carriages for Common Councilmen.

REPORT OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

The following is the report of the Street Commissioner, sent in to the Board of Councilmen, in response to a resolution asking information concerning the amounts paid for stationery and carriages for the members of the Common Council, with the names of those receiving the same:

REPORT.

Committees.	Amount of Stationery for 1860 and the parties receiving the same.	Amt Carriage Hire for 1859 charg'd in 1860.	Tot amt of chgs to Committees for 1860.
Almshouse Dep't.	Hogan	$60 86	$250 00	$310 86
Arts and Sc's			265 00	265 00
Assessments	Tuomey	90 06		
Assessments	Shannon	132 00	407 50	629 50
Cleaning Streets	Rollwagon	72 37	235 00	307 37
Croton Aqueduct	Peck	68 85		
Croton Aqueduct	Hogan	129 45	420 00	618 35
Ferries	Van Tine	62 25	555 00	617 25
Finance	Hall	74 25		
Finance	Shaw	101 00		
Finance	Cornell	177 75	220 00	573 00
Fire Department	Baulch	41 63		
Fire Department	Brady	62 80		
Fire Department	Campbell	85 25	219 00	408 68
Jt. Com. on Ac'ts	Campbell	53 25	238 00	288 25
Lamps and Gas	Burns	133 50	210 00	343 50
Lands and Places	Kane	63 75	495 00	558 75
Law Department	Hall	118 75		
Law Department	Kane	68 37	142 50	330 12
Markets	Costello	52 75		
Markets	Genet	176 63	385 00	614 38
Ordinances	Van Tine	44 50		
Ordinances	Platt	147 50		
Ordinances	Brady	38 83	185 00	415 83
Police	Russell	91 63		
Police	Rollwagon	97 30	215 00	403 93
Public Health	Brady	70 55		
Public Health	Bogert	62 00	230 00	362 55
Public Buildings			40 00	40 00
Railroads	Boole	207 50	687 00	894 50
Repairs & Sup'ls	McConnell	75 75		
Repairs & Sup'ls	Platt	89 50		
Repairs & Sup'ls	Brady	91 03	410 00	666 28
Roads	Shaw	87 75		
Roads	Brady	90 00	235 00	412 75
Salaries & Offices	Van Tine	66 99	180 00	246 99
Sewers	Costello	71 12	170 00	241 12
Streets	Shaw	132 11	355 00	487 11
Taxes	Peck, Pres't	24 12	310 00	334 12
Wharves & Piers	Henry	80 75		
Wharves & Piers	McCarty	63 62	435 00	579 37
Total		$3,458 06	$7,431 50	10,889 56

NOTE.—In this Report I have only given the *names* of the parties receiving *stationery*. The names of those receiving *carriages* are so many, and would require so much time, I have given only the *Committees* to which the carriages were charged. This carriage hire was *all* for 1859, but not paid until 1860. The stationery was received in 1860. The whole matter condensed is as follows, viz.:

Carriages for 1859 ..... $7 431 50
Stationery for 1860 ..... 3,458 06
Total $10,889 56

Being the amount charged to Committees for 1860.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Phillip Dorsheimer and lady, of Buffalo; W. H. Scott, of Burlington, Iowa; J. Strauss, of Memphis Tenn.; Theo. Otis, of Boston; Jas. Terwilliger, W. H. Terry and J. A. Bell, of Albany, and C. T. Stedman, of Cincinnati, are at the Astor House.

Col. W. W. Robbins, of Detroit; J. P. Lindsay, of South Carolina; H. Bell, G. D. Humphries and W. Miller, of St. Louis; C. Ketchum, of Kentucky, and Jas. Sawyer, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Charles Allen, of Worcester; B. S. Schlessenger, of Boston; R. M. Bradford, of Newport, R. I.; and R. H. Talcott, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steamship *Edinburgh*; T. R. Bowers, of Liverpool; H. Randall, of the U. S. A., and C. R. Breckinridge, of Washington, are at the Everett House.

C. C. Alger, of Newburgh; C. Cameron, of San Francisco; P. Ames, of Massachusetts, and O. King, of St. Paul, Minnesota, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major O'Brien, of the U. S. A., and family, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

ANTI-SUNDAY LAW DEMONSTRATION.

Mass Meeting in the Stadt Theatre—Effort to have the Sunday Laws Repealed—Addresses by German and English Speakers.

The German Stadt Theatre in the Bowery was quite filled yesterday afternoon, in response to a call for a meeting of "all those in favor of the repeal of the so-called Sunday laws." The meeting originated among the Germans; was mainly attended by the masculine of that nation, and the proceedings were mainly conducted in their language, while German music and German lager contributed to stamp the nationality of the affair. Some of the speeches were in English, and a few of the gentler sex were present in the private boxes.

The meeting was called to order by A. LUTS, proprietor of Humboldt Hall, upon whose nomination Mr. NAUMANN was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. BENQUE, SACKERSDORF, PASTER and LEKOW, Secretaries, as likewise a long list of Vice-Presidents.

The Secretary read the preamble and resolutions, of which the following was the last, and they were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people assembled here in mass-meeting, do hereby respectfully and earnestly petition the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York to repeal Chapter 501 of the laws of 1860, entitled: An act to preserve the public peace and order on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, also so much of Section 21, Chapter 569; of Section 21 of Chapter 628 of the laws of 1857, and of Section 42 of Chapter 259, laws of 1860—which law and parts of law are deemed a great grievance—in the present session, and that we request our representatives in the Legislature to use all their influence to have such law and parts of law repealed.

The Secretary read letters from Prof. FUNSTEN and Dr. BRUNINGHAUSEN, sympathizing with the cause.

Addresses were then made in German by Messrs. GLUCKUHN, Speaker of the New-York Turnverein, WILLOF GERNOBACH and Dr. KORN.

Rev. J. L. HATCH was introduced, and proceeded to address the meeting. He said that a week since, a bill had been introduced at the State Legislature by Mr. S. D. WEBSTER, providing for the repeal of these Sunday laws, and the movement had been seconded by petitions from all parts of the State. The Police Commissioners, in their last report, had acknowledged their utter inability to enforce the laws as at present framed. The Legislature must either leave the laws untouched, modify them so as to define what innocent enjoyment and recreation the people might participate in, or follow the example of California and repeal the Sunday laws, placing Sunday on the same footing as Thanksgiving Day. This last plan, he contended, would be the most efficacious, as instanced by the police statistics of New-York and California—the former being twenty-seven times worse than the latter in a particular crime, with a far greater ratio of drunkenness. He alluded to the opposition made at first to the Sunday running of the Brooklyn City cars, claiming that vice and crime had not been increased by the running of those cars. He believed that the people should be allowed to have boating, ball-playing, bands of music in the Central Park on Sunday, as they were at present allowed to skate there without the intervention of the police or the destruction of public order. He compared the Sabbatarians to old PETER STUYVESANT, who, when his house stood at the head of what is now the Bowery, complained that the boys transgressed the bounds of decency by bathing in the East River. "But," said the Governor, "your house is a great way from the East River." "Yaw," repiled PETER, "but my gals gotvon pig spy glass." [Laughter.] He predicted the ultimate success of the Anti-Sunday law movement.

After some remarks from others and more music by the band, the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Secessionist in Brooklyn Hung in Effigy.

THE CORONER ATTENDS TO HOLD AN INQUEST, AND MEDICAL MEN ARRIVE TO MAKE A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

On Friday last the people of Brooklyn were considerably shocked by a telegram from New-Orleans, stating that Mr. A. H. OSBORN, of Brooklyn, had petitioned the Sovereign Legislature of Louisiana to invite the people of the Southern District of New-York to unite with the Southern Confederacy. No one seemed to know any other A. H. OSBORN than the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The threats of violence culminated Saturday night in hanging the delinquent citizen in effigy. One of these effigies was suspended by the neck to the limb of a tree in the City Hall-square. Upon the breast was a placard bearing the following:

The
TRAITOR'S
Doom!
A. H. O.

On the hat was a placard bearing the following, the meaning of which is somewhat ambiguous, as Mr. OSBORN is a native.

"JOHNNY from home—he landed from Ireland."

The Police authorities caused the effigy to be removed at an early hour yesterday morning to the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, when it was suspended to the grating of a cellar door, where it remained during most of yesterday. Some heartless wag notified the Coroner to hold an inquest, and that functionary was promptly on the spot to discharge his disagreeable duties, and was particularly chagrined upon learning that he had been sold, and in addition to that, would lose the anticipated fee. Several well-known medical gentlemen were also summoned to hold a *post-mortem* examination, and hundreds of citizens in the early part of the day were sent to the Police Office "to identify the body of a man found suspended by the neck to a tree in the Park." Another effigy was suspended from an awning-post at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Bridge-street. Upon this the name of the obnoxious citizen was written in full. This was not removed until a late hour yesterday morning.

ROBBERIES.—House No. 159 Devoe-street, Eastern District, was entered on Friday night, and robbed of property valued at $200. Same night, a set of harness was stolen from the stable of Mr. MYERS, on North First-street; house No. 244 South First-street, was robbed the same night also, of property valued at $50. No clue has been obtained of the burglars. Officers DENTON and FROST, on Friday night, arrested WM. BURLIN on suspicion of having robbed the house of Mr. LEE in Fort Green Place.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET STABBING AFFRAY.—PATRICK MCCARBERRY, who was stabbed in an affray on Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday night last, died in the Hospital on Saturday, from the effect of the wounds received. Deceased was an engineer by occupation, and about 40 years old. The other man injured at the same time, COWAN, it is expected will recover. Coroner HORTON will commence an investigation to-day.

[Advertisement.]

INTERCOURSE WITH JAPAN.—The seal of seclusion having been removed by the late treaty from the Empire of Japan, American enterprise, ever on the alert, is already preparing to avail itself of the new market. HOSTETTER & SMITH, of Pittsburgh, Penn., are among the first in the field. Last week they dispatched a confidential agent to China and Japan, in the clipper-ship *Mandarin*, and we have no doubt that agencies for the sale of the famous "Hostetter's Bitters" will be in the full tide of successful experiment, both at Pekin and Jeddo, within six or eighth months from this date. The article is said to be specially adapted to the diseases most prevalent in Japan, and it will doubtless become extremely popular there.

[Advertisement.]

President LINCOLN'S inaugural will not excite more interest to-day than the living wonders at Barnum's Museum, which are so well illustrated in the Museum advertisement in our Amusement column. Is it a wonder that people throng the Museum with such attractions, in addition to the best dramatic performances afternoon and evening?

[Advertisement.]

TO LAWYERS.—To be successful, you should first understand your capabilities and powers. So far in life they may be latent. A Phrenological examination by Prof. FOWLER will enable you to judge for yourself if such is the case, and show you how they may be developed. Call at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE INAUGURATION HAT.—Patriotic Republicans should wear one of KNOX'S "Inauguration Hats," just issued at No. 212 Broadway.

TRUSSES—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

1861. Spring Styles. 1861.
LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House,
Will introduce on SATURDAY, March 2, (in addition to their standard Hat,) a new quality of Fine Silk Hat.
PRICE, $3 75.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 25th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

WAY—MOORE.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. J. L. Shock, Mr. GEORGE E. WAY to Miss SARAH H., daughter of the late William Moore, all of this City.

HEMMA—SANKSTON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Chas. Harris, CHAS. E. HEMMA to MAGGIE E. SANKSTON, all of this City.

HOWE—BUTLER.—In Princeton, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Dr. MacDonald, EDWARD HOWE to HANNAH T., daughter of the late Walter Butler, of Chicago.

DIED.

DEAN.—In this City, on Saturday, March 2, SARAH DEAN, daughter of the late John Dean, of Brooklyn, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, from the residence of her brother, Henry Dean, No. 739 Broadway, New-York, without further notice.

BURLEW.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 2, RICHARD BURLEW, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and also those of Geo. Baker, his brother-in-law, are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his brother-in-law, Robert Napier, No. 255 West 17th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

FOX.—In this City, on Saturday, March 2, ELIZABETH MARTINDALE, wife of Prof. William G. Fox, of Columbia College, aged 36 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and of her father, Prof. Charles Davies are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, from St. Anna's Church, Fishkill Landing, this (Monday) afternoon.

MILLEN.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 1, MRS. CORNELIA C., wife of William Millen, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 287 Elizabeth-st.

RABOLD.—On Sunday, March 3, ELLA, daughter of William and Kate E. Rabold, aged 4 years, 7 months and 20 days.

Further notice to-morrow.

IRLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 3, Miss MARTHA IRLAND, daughter of Havens Irland, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, corner of Washington and Gates avs., on Tuesday, March 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DEERING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 3, of consumption, ELIZABETH A. DEERING, formerly of Burnham, Me., beloved wife of Jackson Deering, aged 37 years and 6 months.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 A. M., on Tuesday, 5th inst., from No. 3 Wyckoff-st., without further notice.

ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, FLORE TIMELER, of France.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, No. 75 4th-place, South Brooklyn. Service at 2 o'clock, at Dr. Pise's Church, Sidney-place.

SPEDDEN.—In Brooklyn, at the United States Naval Hospital, Lieut. EDWARD T. SPEDDEN, U. S. N., attached to the United States steamer *Mohawk*, aged 29 years.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, ALONZO FREDERIC, son of M. P. and H. E. Brown, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 146 Columbia-st.

ACOSTA.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, JOHN ACOSTA, aged 54 years.

The friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, James Varnum Graham, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 26 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

OVERFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, HENRY AUGUSTUS, infant son of J. L. and Helen A. Overfield.

FOX.—At West Farms, 3d Month, 1st, WILLIAM W. FOX, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, on Third Day afternoon, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the terminus of the Third-av. Railroad, Harlem Bridge, until 12½ o'clock.

PEDDIE.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, March 3, of inflammation of the lungs, MRS. AGNES PEDDIE, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 76 years.

CHANDLER.—In Augusta,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Call at No. 564 Dean st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by an Engish Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A COOK.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress, the latter preferred; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 258 East 9th-st., near 1st-av. Also, a situation wanted by a first-class cook; she understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastry and every kind of dessert. Call at above.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would mind children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; a good reference can be given. Call at No. 126 West 26th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a respectable family; understands her business perfectly well, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 363 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, wishes a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; is neat in her kitchen; has no connections. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and has a little girl going on 14 years of age, which she would wish to have with her; she is capable of taking care of children, or waiting on a table, or going on errands; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable, quiet and deserving girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has been for many years a kitchen servant, lived in good families, and understands her business; will appreciate a steady home; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman desires a situation, in a private family, as cook, or to take charge in a small family; understands her business in all its branches; has first-class City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 500 3d-av., corner 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wants a situation as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the front basement. Best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a respectable woman; will assist in the washing and ironing, or will do that altogether in a small private family; understands all kinds of baking. No objection to Jersey City. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and is willing to assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and take care of a baby; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A HIGHLY-recommended, respectable girl wishes a situation in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; the very best testimonials from her last place, where she has been for between three and four years, will be given. Apply at No. 79 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, a situation as good plain cook or laundress; understands her business; reference, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room, door on the end.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, who is fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a first-class general housework servant; makes excellent bread, pies, &c.; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a steady, smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSE-SERVANT.—A VERY tidy, respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as general housemaid; is thoroughly experienced in her business; has good reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 495 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation by an American widow of middle age; also, a home for a smart little girl, in her 13th year, in a pious family, where she will be well cared for. Call at No. 71 2d-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English woman, a situation as housekeeper, or seamstress and to wait on a lady; good City reference. May be seen at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway. Inquire for Mr. C.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A lady desires a situation to take charge of a house, as companion to a lady, or as English governess; is willing to travel; has the best of reference. Call or address M. K., No. 93 East 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as laundress; fully competent; wishes to go in the country for the Summer with a respectable family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 East 32d-st.; best of City reference given.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a genteel woman, with excellent City reference, as nurse and chambermaid; will be sewing, willing and obliging; will take charge of a baby from its birth, or will do chamberwork for a baby or lady who boards; wages $7 in the City or in Brooklyn. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a very respectable Protestant American woman to take the care of children, sew and make herself generally useful; is fully experienced in the above duties; will be found a responsible person; has been many years a member of the M. E. Church in this city, and furnishes the best of references. Apply at No. 19 Pillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; she is capable of taking care of an infant from birth. Has the best of City reference from her last place. No objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED as infant's nurse by a respectable Protestant woman of experience, and having the best of City reference. Can be seen all the week at No 220 Canal-st., corner of Baxter, Room No. 7.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman, who has just lost her own baby, five months old. Inquire at Hoboken Cottage, Hudson-st., Hoboken, near the ferry, for two days.

AS SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as saleswoman in a shoe store; the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 Bleecker-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman, a situation as family seamstress; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, having a sewing machine, wishes a situation in a family as seamstress; is capable of instructing children; or would be willing to wait on a lady; no objection to the country; satisfactory reference. Apply three days at No. 186 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wishes to engage to go out by the day, week or month, as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; also, a first-class dressmaker, to go out by the day, to cut and fit. Can be seen at No. 88 3d-av., for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress, or would take care of grown children; perfectly understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; also, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, or would travel with a lady; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 324 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—THE ADVERTISer, a young Southern lady, is desirous of obtaining a situation as a general family seamstress, nursery governess, housekeeper, or as saleswoman in a bakery; would be generally useful where she would be treated as a member of the family; salary no object where a desirable home can be obtained; would leave the City. Address, for one week, Miss EGBERT, No. 439 Grand-st., Station B.

SITUATIONS ARE WANTED—FOR TEN first-class cooks, 14 good plain cooks and laundresses, 6 fine seamstresses, 10 seamstresses and nurses, 8 first-class waitresses, 24 chambermaids and waiters, 8 chambermaids and laundresses, 20 general housekeepers—Irish, English, Scotch and American girls—all nice, tidy and well recommended—for City and country. Wages reduced. Select Agency, 294 4th-av. D. ELMORE.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or corresponding clerk, by a young man who can furnish unexceptionable references. A very moderate salary will be accepted. Address, for three days, M. C. W., Box No 170 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a practical book-keeper, who is also conversant with several languages; salary expected to suit the times. Address G. D., Box No. 103 Post-office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, AS book-keeper, corresponding clerk, &c., a situation in a first-class house, (where politics are ignored,) by a young man who has had ten years' experience in an importing house, as cashier, confidential clerk and bookkeeper; satisfactory reasons given for a change, and the best City references given, and security if desired. Address WILCOX, Box No. 2,972 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is sober, honest, obliging and very industrious, and can be trusted implicitly; any person in want of such a man would do well by calling or addressing a note to No. 36 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A SINgle Protestant German young man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen, or heard from, by addressing J. S., for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, or groom and coachman, by a steady, respectable Protestant man; he has four years' City reference from his last place; he will be found a first-class man, and will be strongly recommended. Address W. H. K., No. 79 Bleecker-st., or Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A MAN, with good reference, a situation as coachman in City or country; is a superior driver, and very kind to horses; understands the management of stock thoroughly; is a good plain gardener, and likes to keep a place in good order. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRIVER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by the advertiser, an Englishman, aged 25, single, who can be highly recommended as being a practical hand amongst horses, good driver; no objection to work a plain vegetable garden. Apply at Mr. A. Reed's Store, florist, No. 807 Broadway, or address J. R. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as farmer and to take care of horses; is willing and agreeable to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan man, a situation as farmer; can plow, plant, mow and cradle, build plows, harrows, houses and fences; is also a good plain gardener, and an excellent hand in the management of stock; can also act as coachman and groom. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER, &c.—DAIRYMAID.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife; the man as farmer and gardener, the woman to take charge of a dairy; have been in this country 16 years; both understand their business; have the best of reference. Address G. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A PRACtical farmer, who has a small family, and who possesses a thorough knowledge of horticulture, the nursery and the cultivation of grapories; who, in fact, is competent to take charge of any country seat or farm, for the repairs on which he possesses also the necessary instruments, is desirous of making an engagement in the above capacity for one or more years: he can furnish satisfactory references. Address, for four days, J. S., Farmer and Gardener, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—CARPENTER, &c.—SITUAtion wanted by two Englishmen,—one as farmer or vegetable gardener; the other as carpenter; farmer married, with a small family; his wife could take charge of the dairy and poultry; the carpenter understands the care of horses and farming; both are willing to make themselves useful and obliging; can furnish first-class reference. Address Reed's Seed-store, No. 807 Broadway, for H. R.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady, sober and industrious man; has had many years' practical experience in the various branches of gardening, and is capable of taking the management of any gentleman's place; has a wife and no children; can give the best of City and country references. Call or address J. C., No. 121 East 29th-st., top floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A PERMANENT situation as gardener, by a man of long experience, thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of a farm, the laying-out of new grounds; no objection to a place as gardener and farmer; has a small family. A satisfactory reference as to character and capability. A note addressed to F. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, will be strictly attended to.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to good moral character and ability from his late employer. Address J. H., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man as gardener; understands his business perfectly in taking care of greenhouse, forcing of early vegetables, and gardening in general; can show satisfactory references both as to character and capacity. Address J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS A situation; has City reference from the best of families for his capability in the culture of fruits and flowers, with a general succession of vegetables. Call or address for three days, J. D., Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young married man; thoroughly understands the green-house and grapery; would act as coachman if required; the best of reference; no objection to the country; can be seen by addressing a note to J. M., No. 188 32d-st., till March 4.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young married German man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and also the care of horses; has the best of references. Address, for two days, C. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENer's situation wanted by a German, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Apply at ANDREW REID'S Seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, by one who can give the most satisfactory reference as to his ability in both; married, without family. Address M. C., gardener, Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a gardener and farmer; a single man; understands his business well; satisfactory reference given. Apply to M. B., No. 15 John-st., New-York, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS GROOM, &c.—DOMESTIC—GARDENER, &c.—As man and wife.—A Protestant man, who is a good gardener, careful driver, and can handle young horses; is competent to take care of all kinds of stock on a farm. The wife will be found a thorough down-stairs domestic; can manage milk and butter. Also a single man, who is brother to the above; has excellent testimonials for gardening and farming. Parties requiring such help will call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS GROOM, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, JUST AFTER landing from the old country, wishes to engage in a situation to which he has been accustomed; is a good groom and a careful driver; has no objection to town or country. Address J. K., No. 77 Railroad-av., Jersey City, or Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A PROFESTANT young man, a situation as porter in a grocery store, or as coachman in the country; best of references. Apply at or address No. 210 West 26th-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A MAN OF ALL WORK wishes a situation; understands everything connected with a farm, garden, stock, &c.; is a good coachman and groom and will make himself useful; is civil, honest and sober. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, JUST DISENgaged, wishes a situation as waiter; perfectly understands the business in its branches; aged 22 years; a native of Ireland; five months in this country; leaves his present employer in consequence of the family going to the country. Can be seen at his present employer's, for two days, Monday and Tuesday, or any notes addressed to R. J. M., No. 85 East 18th st., will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, reliable man, a situation as waiter in a strictly moral family; the advertiser can give good testimonials as to character and ability. Letters addressed to the initials of A. B., No. 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-place, will receive immediate answers. Moderate wages.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER AND HOSTLER.—WILL BE wanted in a few days, a capable, steady man, (single,) to work a garden, take care of horses, &c. Address, with references, wages, &c., W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A FARMER and wife to take charge of a farm on the Hudson, on the 1st of April; recommendations for ability required. Apply to FRANCIS PIDGEON, Fulton-av., between Grand and Washington avs., Brooklyn.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress; must be accustomed to the care of infants, and bring good City reference. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock at 48 Irving-place.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS woolen salesman, thoroughly acquainted with clothiers' and tailors' goods, foreign and domestic. None other need apply. The situation offered is a responsible one in a large house. Address O., Box 176 *Times* Office.

A WET NURSE WANTED.—MUST COME WITH good recommendations. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 56 9th-st., near 8th-av.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,

A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent. longer than common fluid.

ROSBNE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,

A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rectified safe, clean and cheap.

Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.

KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,

NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

State and County rights for sale.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand-cut, government, post office, commercial extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office, cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knobs for Cards, at RYERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c, address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE—At Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., Rev. A. YLACK, A. M., Principal. Spring Term opens April 12. Prof. S. T. Fuoss, a graduate of Yale College, has been engaged for the Classical Department, and will devote his whole time in preparing young men for College. Unusual facilities are afforded to young ladies in the musical department, rendering a high degree of excellence attainable. All the other departments are filled with able instructors. Write for catalogue.

WINTHROP INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Spring and Summer session of this school commences on the third Wednesday (20th) of March, and continues 21 weeks. For circulars, and other information, address the subscriber, at Winthrop, Conn. WM. DENISON, Superintendent.

REFERENCES—Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., No. 20 West 29th-st., New-York; R. E. Topping, Esq., No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 24 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 28. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. J. E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, or Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York; gentlemen or boys can have private lessons for $15, and be qualified for general or special business in a superior practical manner. Two desks vacant.

AT $2 50.—WRITING, 20 LESSONS; BOOKkeeping, $10, lessons unlimited; writing and arithmetic, $10; per quarter, each. No. 62 Bowery and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. As a splendid penman and skillful teacher Col. FAINE has no superior.—*Newport News.*

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

FRENCH LADY, FROM PARIS, PERfect pianist and player, wishes to give private lessons, for $10 per quarter; French private lessons, reading, writing and conversation, $10 per quarter. Best of references, if required. Address M. M., Bible House.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $126; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, FROM PARIS, wishes to give private lessons in reading, writing and conversation, for $10 per quarter. Best references, if required. Address M. M., Bible House.

INSTRUCTION.—CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK English in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment wishes to form an engagement as resident teacher, either in a family or in a seminary. She is competent to instruct thoroughly in the English branches. Address, stating duties and salary, A. B. C., Box No. 2,270 Post-office, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF much experience, desires an engagement for teaching the higher branches of English education, either in families or schools, in the City or country; the most satisfactory references will be given; terms moderate. Address A. M. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR EUROPE.—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR intends starting in May for a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France. The number taken will be limited. Address SIGMA, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS.—FOR SALE. One beautiful country seat, built the past year, and one of the prettiest country seats to be found in the country, within five minutes' walk from the depôt. Two other beautiful farms, one 40 acres, the other 20 acres. These are valuable little farms, abound in fruit of all kinds, beautifully shaded lawn around the house, immediately within the village of Mamaroneck, and worthy the attention of any gentleman who desires a fine country residence. Also, one large farm, 116 acres, together with a new flouring mill, doing a good business, in a good section of the country for the business. Several other large farms for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, Waverly House, Madison, near the depôt. S. D. HUNTING.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty-two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suitted for a boarding house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st., New-York, where a map can be seen.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 120 ACRES, located half a mile from Chester Depôt, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. The land is of the finest in the country for building plots or farming purposes. Will sell the whole or any part thereof to suit purchasers; is 30 miles from Jersey City. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av., New-York, or to C. C. BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of 42 acres, in Westchester County, 20 miles from the City, with first-class buildings, orchard, &c., near railroad and steamboat, schools and churches. A great bargain. HAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 1,329 Broadway, near 46th st., or CHAS. T. PLATT, Hudson River Railroad Depôt.

FARM WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM of years for dairy purposes, within one hour's drive of the City of New-York. Rent not over $400. Persons wishing to have their property taken good care of and improved, will find this an excellent opportunity. The best of references given. Address J. A. BROWN, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the depôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $8,000. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 283 Greenwich-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn. S. BIDDY & CO., No. 81 Liberty-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 270 acres, near the village of Coxsackie, Green County; has an extensive river front, and in every way desirable. Will be exchanged for City property; will divide it if desired. Inquire of S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES, IN Monmouth County, New-Jersey, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, near Freehold; fine buildings, good fruit and marl on the place. Apply to A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

TO LET—A FARM, WITH 107 ACRES OF GROUND, in good condition, one mile from Williams' Bridge depôt. Good fruit and buildings. Inquire of DANIEL TIER, Williams' Bridge, Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAmaica, for $6,500. Terms easy. HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

ABER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME FLAGtail, bay carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, about 16 hands high; very stylish, perfectly gentle, and warranted sound. Also,

One fine six seat family rockaway,
One fine dickey-seat barouche,
One set handsome silver-mounted double harness,
One set handsome silver-mounted single harness,
One set handsome Japan mounted double harness,
One gentleman's English saddle.
Carriages made by J. S. Lawrence & Co.
Harness made by Treanor.

Can be seen at any time during the day at the stable adjoining the St. Paul's Methodist Church, East 22d-st.

HORSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good furniture, carpets, or other useful articles. Two superior road or business horses, sound, kind and fast; also, two light wagons one carriage, one covered wagon, harness, &c., &c. Apply at No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A meeting of the stage and livery stable proprietors at the New-York Tattersall's stable, on MONDAY, at 7 o'clock in the evening. A general attendance is particularly requested.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 163 West 17th-st; rent, $350. Also, No. 55 West 41st-st., 3-story, high basement, modern improvements; rent, $650. Also, No. 205 West 22d-st.; 3-story, high basement, modern improvements; rent, $800. Also, No. 95 West 48th-st.; 3-story, high basement, modern improvements; rent, $650. Also, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.; 3-story, high-stoop, modern improvements; rent, $800. Also, 3-story brick house, new, now vacant, on 40th-st., near 8th-av., with modern improvements; rent, $600. Also, No. 173 West 37th st.; 3 story an l attic, modern improvements; rent, $575. Also, No. 245 West 31st-st.; rent, $700. Also, No. 149 West 22d-st.; 3-story, modern improvements; rent, $725. Also, No. 219 West 20th-st; 4-story brick, 25x40, modern improvements; rent, $750. Also No. 114 West 14th-st.; 3-story and attic brick, modern improvements; rent, $1,100, and others. Apply at the Office of J. & W. DENHAM, corner 8th-avenue and 16th-st., from morning to 9 o'clock in the evening.

TO LET—A HOTEL, WITH FOUR ACRES OF land, near High Bridge. Rent $1,500. Possession March 1.

Also, a Furnished House, (12 rooms;) garden well stocked with fruit. Rent $900. In Orange, N. J. Possession March 1.

A three-story Dwelling in 87th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $400.

Three Cottages in 119th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., ($200.)

A Cottage in 55th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

For sale, at a bargain, the House No. 89 West 27th-st. Rents for $650. Price $9,500.

Also, a three-story Brick Dwelling, in 84th-st., near 3d-av. Alley in the rear, and good stable. $5,500.

Also, a Frame House, in 120th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., width two lots. $5,000.

Wanted to purchase a dwelling-house, below 90th-st., not to exceed $7,000; must be a good neighborhood. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 13 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway. The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—ROOMS on the 2d and 4th floors, on the corner of Centre and Duane sts.: also, a large basement and vault, both well lighted, suitable for printing presses, or any business requiring much light. Also, to let, the store and basement of No. 29, the 4th floor of No. 33, and the 6th floor of Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Beekman-st. The rooms on the 6th floor communicate with each other. Apply to JAS. CONNER & SONS, corner Centre and Reade sts.

TO LET—AT THE CORNER OF 125TH-ST. AND 8th-av., a five-story brick house, 50 by 60, containing 42 rooms, one 30 by 60, hot and cold water, range, gas and every convenience for a large boarding-school, boarding-house or hotel; will be leased for one year or several, with or without about six acres of land attached within walk of the depôt. If not sold by the 15th of March next will be let. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 268 Henry-st., 11 Tompkins-place, 254 Degraw-st., (opposite Tompkins-place,) 268 Union-st., 65 2d-place; second class: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 25 Butler-st. 21 Butler., 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 200 Court-st.—Drug-store, with store fixtures, doing a good business—and other property to let. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.—That fine, large house (two lamps by the door,) on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., on the right as you pass up Grand-st., with lot (one acre) of ground in garden, fruit, &c., will be let or leased at a low rent to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, No. 3 Beekman-st., at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FINE STORES Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., suitable for any kind of business. Possession the 1st of May. Also, the small, first-class four-story dwelling-house, No. 37 East 18th-st., on the Everett House block, one door from Broadway, suitable for a Physician or Dentist. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, for $4000; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY, WHITE MARble front stores Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., on the Broadway block. Would be rented together or separate. Immediate possession given. To a responsible party favorable terms will be offered. As to time and terms apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL five-story building, 75 feet front, corner of 1st and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, now occupied as a piano forte factory, having large yard and building in rear. Apply to FIRTH, FOND & CO., No. 575 Broadway, or to WM. MORGAN & SONS, City Bank Building, Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW STORES NOS. 97 AND 99 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., 100 feet deep, just completed, having two handsome large plate-glass windows; one of the best retail stands in the City. The lofts will be rented separately. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

ROOM TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—A room, 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. An interest in some acceptable manufacturing business might be taken by the advertiser. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 29 Londen-terrace, West 23d st., one of the pleasantest locations for a dwelling in the City. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock, daily. Inquire of F. CHRISTY, No. 512 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house, containing all modern improvements, No. 206

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.—Whereas, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Walker, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello	Northeast, Southeast.	26	72	10	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	12	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	12	40
Van Buren	North half,	31	70	11	322.11
Davis	North half, Southwest	5	70	12	80
Davis	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska	Northwest, Northeast.	25	75	18	40
Mahaska	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	16	40

Making, in all, 1,662 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,180, one for $394, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

On MONDAY, March 11, 1861, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, for cash, the elegant furniture of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, comprising the furniture of 14 parlors, 275 chambers, dining-rooms, &c., including the entire stock of glass, China, plate, bedding, linen, &c., &c.; 6 billiard tables, also 5 elegant satinwood billiard tables with marble beds, made by Phelan, nearly new and in complete order, and 1 splendid carved oak billiard table, made to order in Paris; cost 3,000 francs. The furniture is all of the best description, and cost $130,000. The sale will be peremptory. Particulars in catalogues.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No 255 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., by order of the Executors of Hugh Riley, deceased, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top pier and centre tables, pier glasses, extension tables, writing desk, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, dressing tables, beds and bedding, China and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair-cloth; marble-top centre-tables, book-cases, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, lounges, carpets, oil-cloths, office furniture; also, two Wilder's iron safes, &c, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 7½ years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in double or single harness; has just been brought in from the country; has been used as a saddle horse. A shifting top business wagon. Also, a set of single harness; has been used about 5 months.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

No business can be truly successful which is not founded on a real fitness of things; the article made or sold must have intrinsic merit, and supply a public want. Success, arising from the clap-trap of advertising, or the tricks of trade, or mere pretension and display, will be only apparent, and in the end but deceive the operator, and those who trust him.

But if an article supplies a public want, and fairly meets its reasonable expectation, its success and general adoption is merely a question of time. It may be retarded by adverse influences, or sped by prospering gales, but in the end is sure to win.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—Medicines for all the wants of enlightened life—Curatives that Father, Mother, Nurse or Traveler could always have by them, and always rely upon; so simple that mistakes could not be made in their selection; so harmless that all might use them with impunity; and so efficient that all might rely upon them with safety. Such they have proved. Thousands of families use them daily, for all the ailments and sicknesses of life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician.

Thousands taking some single specific have cured themselves of chronic diseases which have been the bane of their life, and upon which they have spent hundreds in vain, and among the million who use them, none are found to question their purity or efficacy.

But as no good is found without its evil, and no genuine coin without its counterfeit, so, under the shadow of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "Specifics" and "Remedies" have sprung up, whose chief office is to bear involuntary testimony to the value of the original. All these ephemeral productions are but the froth which success throws to the surface, as unsubstantial, and as worthless.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures {Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions, Nos. 1 to 31	25
Agents and the trade supplied as usual.	

I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Office { No. 562 Broadway. } HUMPHREYS, M. D.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ANNA WASHINGTON, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Augustus Washington, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. JACKSON, Edwin C. Litchfield, John Stryker, Alfred Williams, Nelson P. Stewart, Patrick Tregent, Abraham G. Levy and Anna Levy his wife, George Winkler, James M. Petch, Andrew T. McReynolds, Joseph Sicles and William Thompson, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861.

G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 31st day of January, 1861.—Dated Feb. 2, 1861.

G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

6f-law-6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. FRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860.

1aw6mW* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1860 ..... $4,707,133 24
Amount of Premiums, Endowments and Policy Fees received during 1860 ..... $496,573 31
Amount of Interest received and accrued 104,106 32
Amount of rents received and accrued 7,892 62
Amount received in Trust for minor children ..... 357 20— 606,839 45
Total $5,375,972 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Losses by Death $284,007 58
Paid for surrendered and canceled Policies 31,373 90
Paid for Taxes 7,892 50
Paid for Interest on Dividends and Annuity 38,173 89
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees 19,019 67
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express charges, &c 7,997 43
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c 58,216 28
Reductions in value of Real Estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway ..... 4,033 99— 371,115 16
Total $2,004,857 53

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks 51,850 05
Invested in securities created under the Laws of the State of New-York and of the United States 301,808 84
Real Estate owned by the Company 136,449 95
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest 662,566 39
Premium Notes on existing policies drawing interest 756,057 85
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861 ..... 22,414 74
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861 ..... 38,371 05
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861 ..... 2,163 36
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents 23,986 30
..... $3,004,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan 1, 1861. They have also directed the redemption in Cash of Dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREER,	PLINY FREEMAN,
WILLIAM PATRICK,	JOHN S. BUSSING,
WM. H. APPLETON,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON	WM. C. DUSENBERRY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	JOHN MAIRS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	RUSSELL DART,
	ROBERT E. COLLINS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.

P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX. COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million dollars of stock in various City Gas-light Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.

For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, March 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

REGULAR SALE,

Shares.		Shares.	
25	Man. & Mer. Bk.	100	50 North River Bk. $50
75	East River Bk.	25	40 Corn Exchange Ins. 50
10	Montauk Ins.	50	50 Chi. & M. W. & R. 50
40	New-Amsterdam Ins.	25	50 Nep. Mar. Ins. 100
100	N. Y. and Erie RR.	100	20 Resolute Ins. 100
100	Jersey City Ins.	50	14 Hunterdon Co. 50
25	Relief Ins.	50	40 Hope Ins. 50
40	U. S. S. S. Refing. Co.	100	20 Brevoort Ins. 50
40	Mer. Mutual Ins.	100	50 Am. Exchange Ins. 100
10	Commercial Ins.	100	25 Standard Ins. 50
40	Exchange Ins.	30	

$6,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Col., Piqua and Ind. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$2,000 New-York & Erie R. Assented Bds. of 1871.

Next Regular sale on THURSDAY, March 7, Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 3 South 7th-st.

WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Ponds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,116,393. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.

RICHARD C COMBES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.

C. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CORPORATION (WATER LOAN) SIX per cent. Bonds, Jersey City, a basis for Bank issues in New-Jersey, for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 19. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such applicaton be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesmar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemend, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in 24 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by T. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rewand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.

By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S GREAT RESTORATIVE. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROAD- WAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation. No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

L. BESSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON- DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It rests out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this genuine one is taken. It is local and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars.) 9:45 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sunday included.)
Peekskill train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. Also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall: 2 P. M. express to Albany. From 26th-st. Station: 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. 7:30 A. M., and 4:45 P. M. Express Mail ..... 9 A. M. 10 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time-table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURGHILL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted.) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Susterns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Susterns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:30 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Susterns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 16, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7¾ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Hunter's Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Side, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Raphank.) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $3 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM is removed to No. 190 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.

M. O. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT,—For Norfolk, Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $136
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. S. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hoekley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, Mch 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hoekley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, And

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

to what time he proposed to postpone. He made it a question of order that the time must be stated.

The Chair decided the motion in order, and said that if it prevailed the propositions of the Convention would come up immediately after.

Mr. MASON objected to the precedence of the Peace Convention resolutions being taken from them.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he was glad the Senator from Virginia was so friendly to the measures of the Peace Convention. Not long since he heard his voice denouncing the Convention, but now it is different, in the fear that he may have something to vote on that will give peace to the country.

Mr. MASON—The Senator from Illinois never heard me express approbation of the resolutions of the Peace Conference. He (MASON) thought that precedence should not be taken of them.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said he thought it strange gentlemen should want to take up the resolutions simply to strike a blow at them and trample them under foot. It was evident, from the opposition to the resolutions of the Peace Conference, that they could not be passed, but gentlemen ought to let something be done.

Mr. DOUGLAS's motion was agreed to, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Fessenden, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Latham, Morrell, Pearce, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Wilkinson—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bingham, Chandler, Clingman, Foot, Gwin, King, Lane, Mason, Trumbull, Wilson—11.

Mr. LANE moved that the doors of the gallery to the left of the Chair be opened for the admission of ladies only. Agreed to.

Mr. KING moved that the doors at the right be also opened.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) moved to admit ladies only.

Mr. PUGH protested against the admission of any gentlemen after the insult received to-day.

Mr. KENNEDY said that the Senate had been insulted in a manner unprecedented, and he would not sit here and be insulted any more. He protested against the admission of any men.

On motion of Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) the motion of Mr. KING was laid on the table.

The joint resolutions from the House were then taken up.

Mr. PUGH said the resolutions were shocking bad grammar, and he moved to amend by striking out the words "authorized or."

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bingham, Bragg, Bright, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Ring, Mason, Trumbull, Wade, Wigfall, Wilkinson, Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bigler, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Grimes, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Latham, Morrill, Pearce, Powell, Sebastian, Ten Eyck, Thompson—19.

This being a tie vote, the President gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

Mr. DOUGLAS appealed to some Senator to change his vote.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved for a reconsideration of the vote. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said that he considered this the most treacherous proposition yet made, and he believed that Southern men were sacrificing their States and giving up their rights. He (JOHNSON) would not vote for any half-way measures. He would not vote for any measures that will not bring back all the States, and restore the Union as it was. He considered this proposition as a delusion, and calculated to divide the South.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) said that he was in favor of a measure that would do justice to both sections and make a settlement. He did not believe that the passage of this resolution would satisfy the country.

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) advocated the passage of the resolution. He did not suppose it would effect a settlement, but it was a step toward it.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved that all the doors be opened in the gallery. Agreed to, by Yeas 24, Nays 19. Masses of people poured in until the galleries were crowded.

The Vice-President directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to admit no more persons than could be comfortably seated.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate adjourn.

During the call of the roll Mr. MASON said it was evident the Senate was under the control of a lawless mob, and should vote to adjourn.

Motion lost—Yeas 10, Nays 31.

Mr. BAKER continued his remarks, urging the passage of the resolution as a measure of conciliation.

Mr. GWIN again objected to the resolution as not satisfactory. He wanted something like the Crittenden propositions.

The discussion continued at some length.

Mr. PUGH's motion was disagreed to—Yeas 17, Nays 20.

Mr. PUGH then moved to amend, by substituting the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said he was not like his friend from Oregon. He would neither vote for this amendment, nor for the original resolution. He was opposed to all subterfuges, and wished to meet the question fairly. The fact was, the people of this country had arisen in their might, and had hurled from power a corrupt and debauched Administration, and no other reason is offered or urged for the terrible crime, which those men urge who plot the destruction of this Government. What is the record of that party and that Administration that has thus been hurled from power by the majority and authority of the sovereign people, whose right it is to rule this nation? Coming into power with an overflowing Treasury, in four short years it has brought bankruptcy on this country. Its chief financial agent, after having brought disgrace and ruin upon the land, seeks to shelter himself from the indignation of an outraged people by taking shelter under the black banner of treason. The Secretary of War of the proudest nation on the face of the earth, instead of using these forces for the benefit and protection of the people of this country, turns the military power of the country over to the hands of its enemies; despoils, by fraudulent and corrupt ends, the people's Treasury; and refuses protection, in the hour of peril, to the country's truest and most noble defender. He, too, after having blackened his own character, and after having blackened the reputation of his country—having defamed the name of his own State, the home of WASHINGTON—must shield himself from the contempt of an outraged people by taking refuge beneath the same black banner. The Secretary of the Interior, also, charged with the internal affairs of this great nation, and sworn to support the Constitution and the laws, while thus acting under that oath, he goes forth upon a mission to devise ways and means to provide for the dissolution of that very Union which he was sworn to support; and while thus acting in violation of his oath, his own Department was being robbed of a marvelous amount by an especial, confidential agent and friend—himself a Secessionist—who thought it was necessary to protect himself with his Southern friends by publishing in a city paper that he would not hold office under a Black Republican President. This action of the Secretary of the Interior is so strangely inconsistent, so violative of his oath of office and of every principle of right, that his own friends are shocked and disgusted at his transaction. The people last Fall rendered a verdict, and now we are asked to apologize for hurling and turning out such men from power. We are asked to apologize for turning out thieves and scoundrels who were fastened on the Treasury of the country. Sir, was ever crime more bold, more full of treason, and more audacious than this. When I came to this Capital, at the commencement of this session, it was my hope, that through calm and conciliatory action, the clouds that now lower over our house, might break away and leave the clear, bright sun to shine upon us once more. It was my hope that the decision of the people, last November, would be acquiesced in. But in these hopes I have been mistaken; for the course which the debate took in the early part of this session, has a tendency to lead to anything but profitable results. On this side of the chamber we were attacked with unparliamentary and violent harangue, bitter invective, and personal abuse, until it became apparent to every man of common observation, that nothing like conciliatory action could be had on this side of the chamber. We were told by gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, who had been upholding this Administration, reeking with fraud and villainy as it was, that we were chargable with the destruction of this Government. We were told, in the early part of this session, that we must surrender our principles, and lay down our convictions, and must cease to talk about this question of personal liberty or of personal right, or else, they told us, this Union would be broken up forever. Well, Sir, I apprehend they were a little mistaken in one thing, and that is simply this: I know that, heretofore, the people of the South have considered the Northern people craven. I know they have considered them cowardly; I know they have considered them under the money influence of this country, and in this they have had too great reason for their suppositions, in that, heretofore, whenever the threats of these men have come up from the South, they have found the men of our cities ready to bow down and yield to any demand they might make. But, since those compromises, which took place years ago, a Great West has sprung up—a Great West, which sends my friend (Mr. BAKER) here to represent them, but which sends also my other friends from Michigan, (Mr. BINGHAM and Mr. CHANDLER) who have, I apprehend, a little more backbone, and a little more nerve, perhaps, than some of our Eastern Republicans. Here is where our Southern friends make a great mistake. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. IVERSON) said, "You must give up the territories of this whole country, and we will carry our slaves to all the territories of this Government, or destroy the Union. We will have that right in the Union if we can get it, and out of it if we cannot." Well, now, we had just decided that question. This extraordinary demand came to us within four weeks from the time that the people of this great country had, by solemn verdict, declared that they would not do any such thing. Now, if I understand the position these gentlemen took, it was this—Surrender your convictions, you people of the North! You craven Black Republicans, lay down your political convictions and give them all up. Give us all the Territories of this country. Let this Government be a PRO SLAVERY Government, and we will consent to remain with you. Now, the people of the Northwest plant themselves on the verdict of the 6th of November last, and I, for one, declare that I will not vote for any proposition whatever which recedes one inch from that verdict. I have no right, as a representative of the people, to barter or traffic away that position, and I say plainly, I never will do it. But we are told we must make concessions to the South. Now, let us just look for one moment. What have we had conceded—we poor Black Republicans, as the South call us—what have we ever had, in this country? When did we ever have the power? When did we ever make a law in the United States? When did we take away a single jot or tittle of your right? When did we ever take one particle of your Constitutional liberty, or your Constitutional right? Never, never. We have never had the power to do it. In 1850 the people of the North endeavored to enact the Wilmot Proviso over the Territories we acquired from Mexico. There was a great deal of trouble and strife about it, and Mr. CLAY, whose memory I adore to day, came forward to settle the question. Mr. W. then read resolutions and bills introduced by Mr. Clay, and continued. That was the principle introduced by the great HENRY CLAY. What was that principle? My friend from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) says it was the great principle of non-intervention, and so it was. There was a series of propositions which the North did not like, which shocked the sense of the Northern people, and met with their disgust and contempt. But Mr. FILLMORE came in and threw the whole force of his Administration in favor of the Compromise of Mr. CLAY, and the people of the North surrendered their private convictions and feelings, and sustained the Compromise. After a short time, only three years, my friend from Illinois started up here, and proposed to tear down the Compromise of 1820, because it was in open violation of the Compromise of 1850, introduced here by HENRY CLAY. The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. NICHOLSON) said in his speech that the first stab at the Union was made when the Republican Party met in 1856, and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS,) says the whole cause of this difficulty is the agitation on the part of these Anti Slavery men of the North. Now, I think these gentlemen must go a little further back in the history of events. If they will, they will find the true cause of all this difficulty was when gentlemen of the South, following the lead of the Senator from Illinois, proceeded to tear down the Compromise of 1820. They opened the question in a time of profound peace. They tore open, in a time of undisturbed peace, the floodgates which led to this very controversy, and now they and the Senator from Kentucky come to us and propose to tear down this other compromise, in order to amend the old one and establish Slavery by an unrepealable Constitutional law upon all the Territory. If asked to restore the Missouri Compromise, without amendment, or addition, or qualification, I don't know but I would be willing to do it. But when I am asked by the Senator from Kentucky, or any one else, to do what I declared I would not do, and what no earthly power should compel me to do, to tear down another compromise, for the purpose of establishing Slavery upon a vast territory, I say, plainly, here in the Senate Chamber, and to the country, that I will never do it—no, never, never. (Mr. W. read further extracts from speeches of Mr. CLAY.) We are asked to come forward now and declare a law which outrages all humanity—which outrages the moral sense of humanity all over the world. We are asked to fix this status, as they call it. Sir, let my Republican friends, who are afraid, vote for it. I won't. There are many provisions in the proposed amendment, to which I am utterly opposed. The excuses which have been made here, in this Senate Chamber, I apprehend, are not the real cause of treason. Gov. WISE, perhaps less prudent, but more honest than many of his co-conspirators, said: "We are not only on the eve of the inauguration of a Black power, but we also end another decade. This very day we enter upon a new apportionment, under a new census, which will dwarf still more our representative strength in this Union." There is the cause and reason for the overthrow and destruction of this Government. The people of the South, moving on under the ban of Slavery, see the onward march of Freedom on this continent; they see five States rising up one after another; they see this great tide of free population crossing the great plains of the West, and colonizing, and making new States for Freedom. That is the reason. I would ask, do these gentlemen suppose, by the disruption of this Government, they can stop this free emigration? Do they suppose, by tearing down this great edifice, they can prevent this onward march of Freedom on this continent? I tell them, if they suppose any such thing, they are acting under a false and fatal delusion. A wise Government may accelerate this movement, may render it more easy, but even the destruction of this Government cannot stop it. It is governed in its progression by a law higher than the Constitution, and no position you can take can seriously affect or retard its progress. If those who are engaged in the destruction of this Government suppose their treason will add to the power or dominion of Slavery on this Continent, or will permanently repress the onward triumphs of Freedom, I apprehend the sequel will disclose to them the important truth that they are warring against elements too powerful and too majestic to be effected by any efforts they can put forth. In this warfare, our brethren of the South are engaged in a crusade against a power more potent than fleets or armies,—a power before which the proudest conqueror is compelled to bow, and one against which no action is powerful enough to contend,—I mean the public sentiment of mankind. I am well aware that the influences which surround this metropolis, and which pervade this Chamber, and which surround the representatives of the people in the other end of the Capitol, is strongly in favor of a surrender, no matter how humiliating or how degrading, nor how violative of the principles of justice and liberty, provided that surrender may tend to the upbuilding and strengthening of the money interests of the commercial districts of the country. I know well that the tainted atmosphere which surrounds us here is powerful in weakening the nerves and limbering the backs of the representatives of the people. But he who yields to the degrading money influence will find, when he gets home to the purer influence of the country, that he has committed a great outrage against the consciences of the constituency to whom he owes obedience, who are too poor to be bought, too shrewd to be bartered, and too brave to be frightened into any degrading and humiliating surrender of their principles. The young State which I have the honor in part to represent here will remain in this Union, under the old Constitution, just as it was, performing every duty which that Constitution imposes upon her, and ready at all times to perform every obligation and yield to any reasonable demand which that Constitution can require, or that anybody can require under that sacred instrument. But when her people are required to surrender their principles and denounce their political opinions, they will never submit to any such humiliation—never. I have no right to speak for anybody but myself and the State I represent, and I do not attempt to. Yet, for that State and myself I say here, no matter what the consequences may be to her and myself, we have taken no step from which we intend to recede. Standing upon the Constitution and upon the laws as they are, the people of my State are not willing that wrong shall be done to any man or any section, but she demands that justice shall be done to all. Believing they are right, the people of the Northwest will adhere to their conviction, faithfully performing every obligation they are under to every portion of this Confederacy. No one has a right to ask more than this, and no one has a right to ask us to give bonds for our good behavior. We are ready to perform every constitutional obligation, and comply with every law and every duty imposed upon us, but we scorn the man or the party, or the power that asks us to give bonds for our good behavior. We have a right in the Government, and when we elect a President, under the Constitution and the laws, we claim that, without let or hindrance, and without giving bonds, that he shall be President of the United States. Elect your man, and we will bow down before him, and yield all the Constitution gives—and you have no right to demand more than this of us. I know nothing about these Personal Liberty bills of which you complain. But if you have any grievances against my State, present them, and, brave men as they are, like honorable men as they are, they will, without any apologies, perform their Constitutional obligations. But, Sir, when you ask us, before we enter into our house at the other end of this avenue and which belongs to us under the Constitution, that we shall give bonds for our good behavior, we spurn it, as proud people anywhere would spurn any such miserable compromise. The people of the Northwest will never consent to the idea that the Southern Confederacy shall take possession of the mouth of the Mississippi River. Yet the madmen of the State which bears the name of that noble river have planted batteries upon its banks, and attempt to exercise a control over the navigation of that great highway of nations. This of itself is an act of war. It is war; and I need not say that millions in the mighty Northwest stand ready to-day to maintain the free navigation of that river, if, to secure it, they shall be obliged to desolate its banks from the mouth of the Ohio to the Balize, and they will do it. I am well aware there are brave hearts in these States, who are putting forth all their efforts to save this Union from destruction, and to avert the horrors of civil war, and I am prepared to join with those friends of common country to avert from us the fearful calamity, and to accomplish this, I would do much that, under other circumstances, I must not do. I sincerely hope and pray we may recover from this revolution without bringing war, with all its attendent horrors upon us; but if war must come, I have an abiding faith that the flag of our Union, the old flag, the flag of the Revolution, will, in the future as it did in the past, wave in glory and triumph over the vanguard of a victorious American army.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved an amendment to Mr. PUGH's amendment. He said he was willing to make any sacrifices; but if he did so, he wanted some security that they would save the Union.

The amendment is already published. It declares that no State has a right to withdraw from the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he hoped to be allowed to take a vote. They were spending the night in talking, and preventing action on valuable bills. It was now 10½ o'clock.

Mr. CHANDLER referred to the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky (POWELL), and asked if a compromise was made, would he go for the enforcement of the laws in all the States?

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said that he would enforce the laws in all the States of the Union, but he was opposed to all coercion in any of the States. He thought civil war would destroy all hopes of peace.

Mr. CHANDLER replied, denouncing all compromise with traitors. The question was, whether we have a Government or not? If we have no Government here, he (CHANDLER) would emigrate to some other place where they had a Government, even to the Comanches. He contended that the Union sentiment would eventually triumph in the South, and overthrow the very men who now howl against the Union. The South will gain no benefit from disunion; it will only bring a Canada to their own borders. He deprecated civil war, but anarchy was still worse. He was willing to yield anything to true Union men, but nothing to traitors.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) replied. He said it was strange that men say they mean nothing personal, and yet make wholesale charges of theft against a party. Unfortunately the North did not always send men here who were either gentlemen or Christians. When he (WIGFALL) called a man a scoundrel he meant what he said, and held himself responsible for it. He hoped the Senator (CHANDLER) would not turn himself over to the Comanches. They suffered a great deal already by contact with the whites. (Laughter.) He (WIGFALL) declared that the navigation of the Mississippi would never be impeded by the seceded States.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) said the people of the Northwest knew their own rights too well to suppose that the navigation of the great river will ever be impeded by anything except ice.

Mr. WIGFALL—And low water. [Laughter.] If the Senator will put that in, I will accept of his amendment. He predicted that Mr. LINCOLN would leave the Chicago Platform and go for peace; receive the Commissioners from the Confedrate States, and instead of making war, would withdraw the forces from the forts. He did not think there would be war now.

Mr. RICE was sorry the discussion had taken this form. He did not believe the people of the Northwest would vote one dollar for coercion.

Mr. WIGFALL continued, saying he believed that nothing short of the acknowledgment of the right of secession would satisfy the South. As to the propositions of the Peace Conference, if no other reason existed, if they were adopted, all the States which were not gone would immediately go out.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said he would like to submit a few remarks, but as it was so late he doubted if it was best to go on.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate take a recess till to-morrow (Sunday) at 7 o'clock in the evening, and at 10 minutes of 12 the Senate adjourned for recess.

SUNDAY NIGHT SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 3.

There was an immense crowd in the galleries and a large crowd on the floor. The doorways and halls were full of people, and many have been obliged to go away. The noise is like that of an immense bee-hive.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) in the Chair, called the Senate to order, and the Clerk read the 48th rule, and a dark stream of humanity poured out of the doors till the floor was clear. There were loud cries in the galleries of "Stand back," and the confusion was great.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial of 5,000 citizens of Massachusetts against any compromise whatever. He said there were more coming, signed by 3,700 persons.

The joint resolutions from the House were taken up.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am..) presented the credentials of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Senator elect from the State of Kentucky, and proceeded to speak on his resolutions. [Cries in the gallery, "Let me out.] He said he did not rise in any vain ambition—

There was so much confusion, his voice could not be heard.

Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved that the galleries be cleared, as it was impossible to transact business, but withdrew his motion for the present.

Mr. CRITTENDEN proceeded. He said there was nothing more lamentable than the great change in the condition of the United States. A few months ago we were a united and happy people; now the Union is dismembered, and the same spirit is working dangerous progress.

The noise and confusion had so much increased in the galleries that it was impossible to hear, and President BRIGHT directed the Sergeant at-Arms to clear the galleries, except of persons who were seated.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) moved to take a recess till 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, but withdrew it.

The order to clear the galleries was executed slowly, scarcely any moving.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked if the Sergeant-at-Arms had been directed to clear the galleries.

The President said he had.

Mr. DOUGLAS asked why it was not done. He said he should move to clear the galleries entirely. He was not to be controlled by a mob.

The crowd still remaining in the galleries, Mr. DOUGLAS said—If the Sergeant-at-Arms don't do his duty I will move to elect another one who will. I see him on the floor now, when he ought to be in the gallery doing his duty.

The President said the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that it was impossible to clear the galleries.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Then I move to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms who will not report it impossible to do his duty.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to clear all the galleries. He said they were trying to get a vote on the amendments to the Constitution, but objections were made on the other side, while there was a mob in the gallery, friends of those who object.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) called him to order, and said he had no right to reflect on the motives of others.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he was stating facts.

The motion to clear the gallery was carried, but order was restored so much that the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. CRITTENDEN proceeded. He said the country was in danger, and measures had been proposed to save it; but we sit here and have done nothing, presenting the spectacle to the country that we are incompetent to devise measures for the public safety, and acknowledging to the world that we can do nothing. He paid a high compliment to the Senator from Pennsylvania for his untiring zeal for the cause of the Union. He said one of the great questions of the difficulty was the territorial question, and referred to the resolutions of Mr. CLAY, which, he said, were intended to take the question out of Congress. The question now is that the South having seen itself excluded from the Territory, they think they have as much right as other sections in the Territory of the United States. But you deny it them. Their blood and their money helped to acquire it. The question has reached a point where it is of vital interest. The question is not of party, but of the union of the country. He referred to New-Mexico as a barren country, which he thought could not become a Slave State. We are not here to talk on the disadvantages of Slavery, but as to constitutional rights, and the South think they have as much right to carry it in emigration as you have to any of your systems of labor. Is that so great a cause of complaint as to bring upon the country all the great evils of disunion? If we cannot agree let us divide the territory. You go on one side and we on the other. We talk about our fathers, and what did they do? He then referred to the Compromise of 1820 as an example. He said all that belonged to the South now was one poor Territory, and all they asked was to let that remain as it is. You are coming into power and we ask to give us some security that you will not abuse your power in that Territory. He believed all that is necessary to settle the great mischief that is going on is to agree that in this sterile Territory the state of things shall remain as it is. Till when? Forever, gentlemen say! But till this Territory shall have an hundred thousand inhabitants, when it will be admitted as a State, and then they will dispose of the question as they please. This is all that is asked. He said all, because, in respect to fugitives, there is no difficulty. That is settled by the Constitution. In regard to the District of Columbia, he argued, as it was ceded by Maryland it would be an act of bad faith to abolish Slavery without the consent of Maryland. He asked if it was not worth something, even if we could not bring back States to, preserve those which have not gone? or is an idea and dogma not in the Constitution, but which has its origin in the peculiar idea of the people of a certain section, to be an insuperable barrier to measures of policy necessary to save the country? Propositions were offered by him as a Senator of the United States, and not as a compromise from the North to the South; but as measures which he offered as a Senator were for the equality of all, he would not offer a proposition unfair to either section. He trusted in God neither his feeling nor principle would allow him to attack or permit anything unfair to one section or the other. Yet Senators say let us have no compromise; let us have blood first. But the Bible says, "First be reconciled to thy brother before thou layest thy gift on the altar." Yet gentlemen would not give a straw for reconciliation; but our business is to preserve the Union. If not, what would be the consequences? Who knows? He did not. He would advise that if injustice were done now, the Union was worth bearing much for. Party passion and excitement would not last always, and if one Congress do wrong, another may do right. But this cry of no compromise was like the old cry of the Romans, *vae victis*, woe to the conquered, and now translated, no compromise. He claimed that the Constitution intended to leave the people of the States free to act as they pleased in regard to their domestic institutions, and contended that the numerous petitions received from all parts of the country were an evidence that the heart of the people was right, and in favor of peace and reconciliation with their brethren, and that they were not willing to have their children go to war for a trifle and a dogma. We are one people, of the same blood and one family, and must compromise family troubles. He was for Union and not for secession, and would say to Kentucky, stand by the Union, till necessity forces you out, with constancy and fidelity. This was the best Government in the world, notwithstanding the bad administration sometimes, and he would have Kentucky stand by the Union, if rebellion swept over the whole land, like the last soldier of a brave band, till everything was gone, and then consider what next should be done. This was his principle and his advice. He was about to part from his friends here, and had spoken in truth and soberness what he believed. He had hoped something would have been done to pacify the country, and this resolution from the House, though not sufficient, would still be a ray of sunshine. He expressed great confidence in the integrity of the people, and appealed to the Senate to have a vote, that something at least may be done which would be a step toward peace and harmony—something to save the Union. He begged those who declared they would not amend the Constitution to reconsider, and think how the condition of the country would be changed.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was not the way to obtain compromises by talking of dogmas and usurpation. He was tired of hearing talk of usurpation and injustice in the Territories. Why not make the appeal to the men with arms in hands against the Government? Then he referred to the trouble in the Territories and the first attempt to break up the Union in 1832. Then in 1850 another attempt was made to break up the Union, but after a while peace was secured. Then in 1853, a proposition was made in the Senate which reopened the agitation, and what Mr. BENTON called in a stump speech in Kansas. But still secession had not triumphed, if there had not been complicity with treason in the very Cabinet of the Government. The President received Commissioners, who, under any other Government, would have been hung for treason, and not till the last moment, when forced to take sides and either join the Secessionists and let Major ANDERSON perish, and the President joined the Union, and spoke, though feebly, for the United States. But he had allowed the Secessionists to do as they pleased till they had taken the forts and property of the Government to a great amount.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) asked if the succeeding Administration would pursue the same peace policy, or whether it would attempt to recapture the forts and property.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senator would find out his opinion before he got through, and trusted he would learn the opinions of the incoming Administration from the east steps of the Capitol to-morrow.

Mr. WIGFALL—I trust we will.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I apprehend the Senator will learn to-morrow that we have got a Government, and that it is the beginning of maintaining the Union.

Mr. WIGFALL—I hope we may.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued, referring to the action of the Secretary of War and Navy, sending away the Army and Navy till they had only two vessels left. Secession would never have reached such a height if we had had a Government. He spoke against the compromise which had been offered. He was willing to take the Missouri Compromise, but these were nothing like that. He contended that the effect of these compromises would be to declare Slavery perpetual in New-Mexico. If they want to do anything, go back to the Missouri Compromise and stand to that, which will restore peace to the country. In regard to the House resolution, he said that all agreed that Congress had not the right to interfere with Slavery in the States. He would not interfere, but he would never by his vote make one slave, and the people of the great Northwest would never consent, by their act, to establish Slavery anywhere. He was willing, though he did not think the Constitution needed amendments, to vote for recommending to the States a proposition for calling a Convention to consider amendments. But our Southern friends ask for something to stand on. The best rock in the world to stand on is the old Constitution as framed by our fathers, and not suffer it to be trampled and amended. States have been arming themselves, and tell us they will fight against the Government, if we attempt to enforce the laws, which they call "coercion." He could tell the Senator from Texas that he was for enforcing the laws. By this he did not mean marching an army to coerce a State, but he wanted to settle the question if we have a Government. If they would give the Government force enough to enforce the laws he thought that would be the end of secession. Time can cure this thing. It has already done much in Tennessee, and he thought the result there due much to the efforts of the distinguished Senator from that State. Let it be known that the people of the North are determined to maintain the Union, and there will be Union men in the South. Let the Government have force enough, and let us have an honest Executive, and let the South see that the Government intends no encroachments on their rights, and he did not believe a gun would ever be fired. But talk about the Government making war, the seceding States have commenced the war, and have the effrontery to say to the United States, "Don't defend yourselves; let us do as we please, else we will have war." He could not think it possible that this great Government would break up in this way, and he would call on his Southern brethren to pause and consider if the Republican Party ever did them wrong. That party denies that it ever did them wrong or intends to. Wait till we hear the inaugural of the President, which he trusted would breathe a spirit of kindness towards the South as well as the North, and express the determination that no encroachment shall be made on the rights of any one.

Mr. BAKER spoke at some length, defending his own position, as desiring to vote for the Peace Conference propositions.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he should not reply to the speech of his colleague which related to his own course. He had replied to that six years ago, when he first made it, and several times since, but rose to appeal to the Senate to vote on the various questions.

Mr. DOOLITTLE proposed to modify the amendment. He offered simply to make it shorter, but not alter the sense of the amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE's proposition was disagreed to—Yeas 18, Nays 28.

Mr. BINGHAM offered an amendment as a substitute, the same as Mr. CLARK's, once before offered to the Crittenden resolutions, but subsequently withdrew it.

The question was then on Mr. PUGH's amendment, which is to substitute the Crittenden resolution.

Mr. CLINGMAN said if the amendment was adopted, though not touched by the House, it would have a good effect on the country.

Mr. BIGLER explained that he was in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, but he wanted a separate vote on each proposition.

Mr. DOUGLAS said if it were adopted it would prevent States ever abolishing Slavery at all.

Mr. MASON characterized the resolutions from the House as delusive to the South, and spoke at some length against them.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from THOMAS H. FORD, resigning his office as Printer.

The occasional struggle for a recognition by the Speaker occasioned the greatest possible confusion.

Twenty or more members sometimes vigorously sprung to their feet holding in their outstretched hands the propositions they severally strove to offer.

The chorus "Mr. Speaker," was deafening. That officer bore this infliction with becoming resignation.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committeeon Printing, reported resolutions, which were passed, to print 20,000 copies of the Abstracted Bonds Investigation; also, the same number of MORDECAI and DELAFIELD'S Report on Military opperations in the Crimea; also, 2,000 copies of the Morrill amended Tariff Bill.

The House then proceeded to the Senate's amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment by a vote of 117 against 43. It was presented there by Senator WILSON, annuls the present Butterfield & Company's mail route to California *vid* El Pasa, which now costs $600,000, for a semi-weekly letter service; but during the remainder of their contract time (three and a half years) gives them the Central Overland route in lieu of the other. They are to carry it daily at $1,000,000; to deliver the mails at Denver and Salt Lake tri-weekly, and to run a pony express semi-weekly, carrying five pounds each trip for the Government free of charge, and to reduce the cost of letters by said express to $1 per half ounce. If BUTTERFIELD & Co. fail to accept this before the 25th of March, their present contract is to be absolutely annulled, and the central route contract is to be let to the lowest bidder, not exceeding $1,000,000. The entire letter mails to be carried through daily in twenty days, and the residue in thirty-five days, with the privilege of sending the latter by steamer in twenty-five days, at contractor's expense, and the latter to receive two months' pay for damages for the change of service from the Southern to the Central route. But the Butterfield Company were required by Mr. COLFAX'S and Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment to enter into a written agreement, to be filed in the Post-office Department, and to be incorporated into their contract, agreeing to carry six hundred pounds of mail per trip, which will take all the daily papers besides the letters, and also relinquishing all claims for damages provided in the Senate amendment.

The bill, after debate, was concurred in exactly as it came from the Senate. So it is now a law. It reduces the cost of the mail service to California from $1,437,000 to $1,000,000; increases the service to daily; concentrates the mail carrying on one line, and abrogates the Butterfield contract, without incurring any claims for damages.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill reported by him providing for the collection of the customs on shipboard in the event of illegal combinations or other obstacles to the execution of the revenue laws, and authorizing the President, if he deems it necessary, to employ the army, naval forces, &c.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) objected to its consideration.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved a suspension of the rules.

Disagreed to—103 against 62, not two-thirds.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the report of the Select Committee, concluding with a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy, in accepting, without delay or inquiry, the resignations of officers of the Navy who were in arms against the Government, when tendering the same, and of those who sought to resign that they might be relieved from the restraint imposed by their commissions upon engaging in hostility to the constituted authorities of the nation, has committed a grave error, highly prejudicial to the discipline of the service, and injurious to the honor and efficiency of the Navy, for which he deserves the censure of this House.

Mr. DAWES moved the previous question.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Disagreed to—57 against 96.

Mr. BRANCH, as a member of that Committee, inasmuch as the testimony had not been printed, and as the facts proven in the Committee would not sustain the resolution, asked Mr. DAWES to allow the majority and minority reports to be read. If the gentleman would not consent to this, then let the letters of the Secretary of the Navy be read.

Mr. DAWES said he had no objection to that or a statement of the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department being read, if the House desired it.

Mr. BRANCH—That's all we ask.

Mr. DAWES, however, refused to withdraw the demand for the previous question, saying the report was printed in the *Globe* a week ago.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that the resolution was a disgrace to those who would vote for it.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) considered this resolution as stabbing a man in the dark.

Calls to "order" from the Republican side.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said there was no evidence to justify such censure.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep..) could not consistently vote for the resolution unless he could see the evidence.

The resolution was adopted—95 to 62.

Mr. PHELPS offered a resolution, that the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby presented to Hon. WM. PENNINGTON, the Speaker thereof, for the faithful, courteous and impartial administration of his duties during the present Congress. [illegible] previous question.

Messrs. RUFFIN and CRAIGE, [illegible]orth Carolina, (Dem.,) objected, but the Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. BRANCH) decided this a privileged question.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) said the rules of a resolution of this kind depended on the Yeas and Nays being called, and made a motion accordingly.

The House refused to order the Ayes and Nays.

The resolution was adopted, with several objections.

Reports from Conference Committees were from time to time concurred in.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) made a report on the disagreeing amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. He said that instead of allowing $1,200,000, as proposed by the Senate, the Committee on the part of the House had reluctantly consented to allow the Choctaws $500,000—one half in money, the other half in bonds. It was necessary to pass upon this matter now, else the bill might be lost.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that the House had twice rejected this claim. He would rather see the bill defeated than be forced, under the report from the Committee, to thus agree to it. This was an entering wedge, to pay five millions to the Choctaws. The House could pass a bill, pure and simple, leaving out the Choctaw amendment, and send it to the Senate. If the bill was lost then, on that body would rest the responsibility.

Mr. PHELPS hoped the House would adhere to their disagreement. If the Senate desire to let the bill fall, so be it.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) during this spirited debate, said he did not know what Mr. PHELPS had against the Choctaws. Was it because he links his fortunes with the North? He had sanctioned objects as unjust as this, and yet has claimed the obligation of plighted faith in sustaining them. He could crush under foot plighted faith when it suited his views.

Mr. PHELPS—I do not know what the gentleman means.

Mr. STEVENSON—I will explain what I mean and prove what I say.

Mr. PHELPS—I have pursued the course of duty I felt incumbent upon me. I do not know to what the gentleman refers.

Mr. STEVENSON—I will explain all.

Mr. PHELPS—I have said that if the Choctaws were in a suffering condition I would donate them $250,000, but would not sanction or recognize this Choctaw award. If this is hostility, then the gentleman has mistaken friendship for hostility.

Mr. STEVENSON—I say that the gentleman from Missouri has urged on this floor the purchase of a public printing-house as necessary to carry out the treaty is a stigma on the public faith.

Mr. PHELPS—One word of explanation. That was to carry out the law for purchasing a public printing-office, the contract having received the approval of the Printing Committee of both Houses. I had voted against the bill, but when the contract was made I was for carrying out the public faith.

Mr. STEVENSON said the money now proposed to be awarded to the Choctaws was pursuant to a solemn promise, and more than that was due. He then explained and recalled some language objectionable to the gentleman from Missouri.

The excitement soon subsided, and the report of the Committee was agreed to by nine majority.

At 7 P. M., the House adjourned till Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

REASONS FOR THE COLLECTING OF TROOPS AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2.

The President sent a message to the House, in compliance with a resolution heretofore adopted, as to the reas